The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 58. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 9. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th May	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.	10500
17th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11600	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	4th May.	16th May.
Kewachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5500	1st June.	13th June
Jinsen Maru	M.Machida	3785	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4525	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kewachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LINGA	2185	Mon. 12th May.	11 a.m.	†P.D.,C.M
DUMRA	1695	Thu. 15th May	9 a.m.	‡ C.M
LHASA	2184	Fri. 61th May.	* 6 a.m.	Direct. steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 Tons, on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 15th May.
† LINDULA	3358	,, 29th May.
† PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Term and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

9th May, 1913.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE
MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus *Particulars to:—*
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,

OUR NEW PRICE LISTS

Free.

APPLY TO.--

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works.

2-14, Hummum Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent, P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent, Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent, at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYEN HINDUMAL DANI.
166 Managing Director.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL...2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCHES:
LANDON: 65 BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT & YEOTMAL.
(Temporary.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interests at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs.200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.
RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA.
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs.1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasure.

CHEAP POPULAR EDITIONS
OF
WELL-KNOWN BOOKS ON INDIA.

ANNAS 14 EACH.

THE LIFE OF JOHN NICHOLSON. Soldier and Administrator. By Capt. Lionel J. Trotter.
LIFE OF LORD LAWRENCE. By H. Bosworth Smith.
THE MAKING OF A FRONTIER. Five years' experiences and adventures in Gilgit, Hunsa Nagar, Chitral, and the Eastern Hindu-Kush. By Col. Algernon Durand.
WARREN HASTINGS. A Biography. By Capt. Lionel J. Trotter.
HODSON OF HODSON'S HORSE. A Leader of Light Horse. By Capt. L. J. Trotter.
THE BAYARD OF INDIA. (Sir J. Outram). By Capt. L. J. Trotter.
CAWNPORE. By the Rt. Hon. Sir George Trevelyan, Bart.
REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT MUTINY, 1857-59. By Wm. Forbes-Mitchell.
THE RAMAYANA AND THE MAHABHARATA. By Romesh Dutt.
SAKUNTALA. An Indian Drama. By Kalidasa.
THE STORY OF THE GUIDES. By Col. G. J. Younghusband.
HAVELOCK'S MARCH ON CAWNPORE, 1857. By J. W. Sherer,
THE TALE OF THE GREAT MUTINY. By W. H. Fitchett.
THE AWAKENING OF INDIA. By J. Ramsay Macdonald.
CANDLES IN THE WIND. By Maud Diver.
THE CHARM. By Alice Perrin.
THE ADVANCED GUARD. By Sydney C. Grier.
CAPTAIN DESMOND, V. C. By Maud Diver.
THE GREAT AMULET. By Maud Diver.
THE POWER OF THE KEYS. By Sydney Grier.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, Bombay.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street.

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE
CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
Opposite The Library

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.
AND FROM
A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS
as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
BYCULLA.
KALYAN.
MUNMAR.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
NERAL.
LONAVLA.
POONA NO. 1.
POONA NO. 2.
DHOND.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
SECUNDERABAD.
BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHALARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDIQ.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price: Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	3 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

171

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

NOTICES

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,
have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.
Write for particulars or call and see for yourself.

THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

LOST.

FROM 5, WODEHOUSE ROAD, on Monday night about 10 o'clock a white and tan TIBETAN TERRIER, foxy appearance and bushy tail. Answers to the name of JOE-JOU. Anyone returning the same to the owner at the above address will be rewarded.

FOR SALE AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINES in good working order removed to make room for an upto date plant, can be seen at work at the above mills:—
3 Exhaust Openers by Platts.
4 Double Vertical Chrighton Openers.
8 Spreader Scutchers.
Apply to THE MANAGER,
Mr. N. R. DIVECHA, at the Mill, between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr. 12-35
6-37	Arr.	Manmad.....	Dep. 6-46
10-24	,,	Bhopal.....	,, 21- 2
12-53	,,	Bina	,, 18-35
15-14	,,	Jhansi	,, 15-56
17-26	,,	Gwalior	,, 13-43
19-55	,,	Agra Cantonment	,, 11- 9
20-49	,,	Muttra.....	,, 10-15
23- 0	,,	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr. 7-28
3-17	,,	Ambalia Cantonment.....	Dep. 3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana	,, 1-23
6- 2	,,	Phillaur	,, 0-54
6-45	,,	Jullundur	,, 0-16
8-29	,,	Amritsar	,, 22 39
11-50	,,	Lahore	,, 21-35
14-33	,,	Lala Musa	,, 15-43
16-51	,,	Rawalpindi	,, 11-44
23-15	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment.....	,, 6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay.....	Arr. 12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
23-25	Dep.		Arr. 7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambalia....	Dep. 3-55
3-45	Dep.		Arr. 2-51
7-38	Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep. 1- 0
8-15	Dep.		Arr. 0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla.....	Dep. 18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr. 12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi	Dep. 15-58
18-15	,,	Orai	,, 13-11
20-14	,,	Cawnpore.....	,, 11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow.....	,, 9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of (Rs. 6-4-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December, 1912, declared at the Twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, 21st May, 1913, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th May, 1913. Dividend Warrants can be obtained by the Shareholders on producing their Share Certificates or by applying for them personally or by letter.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1913.

NOTICES CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

THE
Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 9.

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE.

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Ved Godi, BOMBAY
To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Arab Steamers, Ld. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st May, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
2. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
M. A. W. MISHARI.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 7th May, 1913. 116

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Association have appointed THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1913, for the purpose of balloting for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Association in place of Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, who has resigned his seat.

The ballot-box for the reception of the voting papers will be open at the offices of the Association from 10-30 a.m. till 4 p.m. from Thursday, 8th May, to Thursday 15th May, 1913 (inclusive).

By order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th May, 1913. 117

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10.

OUR GREAT FILM
MONTE CRISTO,
A Great Story
GREATLY PRESENTED.

And Full Film Programme.

RIEDL BROTHERS
THE KINGS OF THE AIR.

TO-MORROW
Complete Change of Programme
Including several eye-openers.

LOOK OUT FOR
Miss GEORGIE CORLASS
ON MONDAY.

147

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
Miss GAUHAR JAN.
FROM CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NIGHT
SPECIAL BHAIRAWIS.
SATURDAY, 10th MAY
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)

SPECIAL ACCOMODATION FOR PURDAH LADIES.

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5 and 3.
UNRESERVED SEATS Rs. 2.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., LTD.

THE SOUTH INDIAN STAGE IN BOMBAY.

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt., J. P., the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, J. P., and Mr. K. S. Ayer, B.A., J.P., F.S.A.A. (Lond.)

THE SHRI KRISHNARAJA MANORANJIT NATAK SABHA OF MYSORE will give three of their well-known Ramayana plays, *in Tamil*, at the Empire Theatre, on the nights mentioned below:—

8th. LANKA DAHAN.
9th. GARUDA GHARVA BHANGA.
13th. MYRAVANA CHARITHRI.

Lovers of the Ramayan, and of South Indian music are requested to patronise us.

ANJANEYA C. GOVINDSAMY,
112 Proprietor.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay. 18.

WANTED.

LOAN.—WANTED a loan of about Rs. 8,000 on substantial landed property, valued Rs. 24,000. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 24, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED for cash, Secondhand Hornsby (or other first-rate) 20 HORSE POWER OIL ENGINE. Must be guaranteed and perfect, Quotations C. I. F., Karachi. Fullest particulars to Box No. 28, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED.—A Competent M.A., L.L.B., failed Solicitor wants employment as a managing Clerk in an attorney's office. Please write to Box No. 025 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 105

WANTED.—Near Victoria Dock or Fort Godown 3,000 to 5,000 sq. ft. Apply Box No. 026 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED.—CANVASSERS and AGENTS in mofussil for Doorplates. Good commission given or salary Rs. 60. THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Shanker Shet's Wady, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay." 108.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

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TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Part of comfortable FURNISHED FLAT from May 1st. Excellent position separate entrance with porch and drive. Suit married couple or bachelor. Apply Box No. 15, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

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Englishman thoroughly practical manufacturer of Leather & Leather Goods seeks appointment. Capable manager Indian Experience Can deal with Government contract. Highest references.—Box No. 006 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Arm and Armless Chairs, Cupboards, Easy and Low Chairs, Side board, Washing and Dressing Tables, Teakwood Bedsteads, Wall Mirror Brackets, Teapoys, Hatstands, Show Cases, Phonographs, Ironsafes, etc.

By order of the Motgagee Mr. Vaman Hari Pethe and on account and at the risk of Yeshwant Vinayak Vedak, Pearl Bangles, Diamond Rose Ring, Diamond Collar Button, 1 Emerald, 1 Diamond and loose Diamond Stars. By order of K. K. Suntoke, Esq., Attorney for the concerned and on account and at the risk of Motilal Choonilal.

1 case Harfine Imitation Gold Thread on account and at the risk of Choonilal Kastoorchand.

1 case Harfine Imitation Gold Thread.

AT 4 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of Post Master General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office such as Watches, Silver Box, Boks, Medicine, Wearing Apparel, etc.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gents' Bicycles by different makers.

1 Light Rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Light Rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHANJI AT BAHARKOTE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for K. K. Santoke, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1080 of 1903, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell on THURSDAY, 15th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises in pursuance of the order dated 8th day of March, 1913, made in the said suit:

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 70 2-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 852, Street No. 3, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Javaji Alibhai Raju, on or towards the west by the said Dhanji Street, on or towards the north by the property of Borah Abdul Karim, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs: Mehta & Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BANGALORE, CYCLE, HUNGARIAN, AND FAIZ CAPS, SHAWLS, TURBAN CLOTH, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Yezra Abdoola Yamin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the Insolvents at Shaikh Memon Street, Baharkote, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. and 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. each day, the following goods such as. Cycle Crystal, Turkish, Bangalore, Italian, Hungarian, Faiz, Volkart, Austrian, Pyramid, Astrakhan, Jerli Turkish, etc., caps, Persian Cashmere shawls, Bagdad Turban cloth, handkerchiefs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioners.

Bombay, 9th May, 1913. 251.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort.

A grand collection of valuable fancy goods for presentation consisting of:—Solid leather suite cases, bags, dressing cases, Gladstone bags, ladies' work boxes, Mother-o'-pearl jewel boxes, watch cases, card trays; steel jewel boxes, perfumery, plated ware, looking glasses, fancy figures, perambulators, baba tricycles, baba motor cars, rocking horses, bird cages, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 11th May.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cottage piano by Marcks, Jones' Sewing Machine, bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, Grey Arab Horse, etc.

ON SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the bungalow next to the Bombay Educational Society's Press and opposite the Stranger's Home in Love Lane, Mazagon, valuable and substantial teak and blackhood new designed drawing, dining and bed room furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, Chesterfield upholstered chair and ladies' rocking and low chairs, sweet-toned ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Marcks, piano stool, mirror door almirans, tile topped teapoys, single and double cots with spring mattresses and beds, chest of drawers, marble top and plain dressing tables, panel door cupboards, dining table and chairs, side board, dumb waiters, Jones' Sewing Machine, office tables, bentwood chair, bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with Grey Arab Horse and harness, etc., etc., the property of G. R. Mayers, Esqr., Superintendent of Police, Bombay, proceeding Home, and another.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1913.

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Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

INTO THE UNKNOWN.

LAST UNEXPLORED REGION OF THE GLOBE.

THREE YEARS' TASK.

Yet another, and this said to be the last remaining, portion of the surface of the globe is to be explored and mapped out, and in recognition of the presence of the leader of the expedition, Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, a dinner took place on April 15th at the Penguin Club, Soho, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Mr. William Forsyth was in the chair, and the company included, in addition to Mr. Stefansson, Dr. A. Forbes Mackay and Mr. James Murray, who will accompany the expedition, and Dr. W. S. Bruce, of Edinburgh, the leader of the Scotia Antarctic Expedition. The gathering was throughout of an informal character.

The expedition has for its objective the exploration of an unknown region now charted as the Beaufort Sea, to the north-east of Alaska, and will sail from Victoria, British Columbia, the first week in June. It is hoped to reach Nome, the last telegraphic station on the Alaskan coast, a month later, and to round Point Barrow during the last week in July. The expedition will return, in the autumn of 1916.

CANADA FINDS THE COST.

The vessel in which the voyage will be made is the Karluck, an old whaler. She will carry ten members of the scientific staff, and a crew of twelve. It is of interest to note that Mr. Stefansson, who is of Icelandic extraction, was born at Winnipeg, and the expedition is being undertaken at the charge of the Canadian Government.

The leader is the discoverer of the so-called blonde Eskimo, and has had experience of two Arctic voyages in the particular neighbourhood to which he is about to proceed. Both of these, as he explained, met with unfavourable weather. He has spent three years among the Eskimo.

In the course of an explanatory discussion with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," Mr. Stefansson pointed out that the region to be explored covers, roughly a million square miles There are two theories with regard to it. One is that it is open sea. This is favoured by Dr. Nansen, and it is understood that Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, inclines to this view, and is likely to trust to a transpolar current to carry him across it in the Fram.

MR. STEFANSSON'S BELIEF.

The opposing theory is that there is land in this particular region, marked on the map now as Beaufort Bay. This is known as the Harris theory, from its propounder.

Mr. Stefansson inclines strongly to the latter belief, for the reason that certain tidal manifestations on the Alaskan coast are, he holds, inconsistent with any other. Put briefly, these indications are as follows:—

The influence of the semi-lunar tides in the Arctic Ocean is felt in two directions, one from the Pacific through Behring Strait, and the other from the Atlantic going in between Greenland and the Norwegian coast. The Pacific tide, owing to the narrow and shallow Behring Strait, stops at a comparatively short distance from that channel, where it is neutralised by the tide from the Atlantic which has then swept across practically the whole stretch of the Arctic Ocean.

If, it is argued, Beaufort Sea is, in fact, an open space of water, the Atlantic tide would reach Alaska at right-angles to the shore. But this is not the case. The tide, on the contrary, sweeps along the Alaskan coast from the north-east, and the deduction, therefore, is that there is some obstacle, either in the form of a large mass of land or of an archipelago, which deflects it from its course.

TREMENDOUS AREA.

This question is one of the objects which the Canadian Arctic-Expedition hopes to set at rest. Apart from that however, scientific observations will be taken. In the case of land being met with, it will be explored ethnographically and geologically. Should open water be found, soundings will be taken, and the oceanography of the region will be recorded as far as possible.

Three years, the period during which the expedition will pursue its researches, has been taken as time adequate to make the first record of so large an area. Much, however, depends on the weather, especially on the prevailing winds.

"If there is a north-east wind," said Mr. Stefansson, "it will blow the ice down along the Alaskan coast, and we shall have to remain close in shore until the 'freeze-in,' when we shall proceed to explore on the ice. But if the prevalent wind blows from the south-west it will clear out the ice, and we shall then use the boat. In that case we shall divide into two parties. Half the scientific staff will go on a small schooner the Teddy Bear, and sail eastward through Dolphin and Union Strait. The remainder will go north from Herschel Island as far as possible."

EXPLORING FOR COPPER.

Mr. Stefansson has discovered extensive cooper deposits on Victoria Land, and from his second base exploration will be made for further copper deposits, and among the Eskimo, and for scientific purposes generally. He is convinced that if land is found, as he thinks probably will be the case, it will in the course of time be proved valuable.

ENGLAND'S GREATER PROFITS.

GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY ATTACKED.

Herr Theodore Wolff, of the "Berliner Tageblatt," has been seized with an attack of pessimism, and on reviewing the diplomatic outcome of the Balkan crisis comes to the conclusion that whereas Great Britain has obtained all the halfpence poor Germany has got nothing but the kicks, says the "Manchester Guardian." "The directors of British and German politics," he says, "have worked hand in hand, but what they have achieved is unfortunately two different things. Great Britain, without so much as even opening her purse, has strengthened her position in the world, while we are compelled to expend milliards of marks in order to meet the ugly situation in which we have been placed by the war. Sir Edward Grey assembled in London two peace conferences, directed the eyes of the world, and especially of the East, on London, and presided over the Ambassadors' Conference in the capacity of an arbitrator, while we—as the Roumanian dispute is being solved in St. Petersburg and the financial question is being settled in the third capital of the Triple Entente—have everywhere acted the part of honoured guests. England has as little supported the Young Turkish Government as ourselves, but she is the more certain on that account that one day Kiamil, the Anglophil, will once more squeeze out the military pupils of Potsdam. England has laboured as much as ourselves in the interests of her flourishing industry and commerce, but the diminution of our national wealth will impair our competitive capacity. It is England's will—and that will is proclaimed far and wide by the British Admiral commanding the international squadron before the coast of Montenegro—that the obtrusion of Slavdom in Europe should not lead to any war at present, but it is not without a sense of satisfaction that she sees how Russia's activities, instead of being solely directed towards India, are also being attracted towards Europe. Can one say, therefore, that the political activity of the two Cabinets resemble each other when their results are so different?"

Herr Wolff is prepared to acknowledge that the situation was much easier for England than for Germany, with her Austrian encumbrance, but then, he asks, could not German diplomacy have achieved better results by pursuing from the first a policy of compensation—that is, giving Austria the Sandjak and compensating Russia and Italy elsewhere? "If a parallel is to be drawn between British and German policy at all," Herr Wolff observes, "it is necessary to bear in mind that Sir E. Grey—who of course is also liable to commit mistakes, as, for instance, in Persia—belongs to a Government whose very existence is based upon initiative, life, courage, and progress, and that this Government is not afraid to catch cold in every democratic draught, but is, on the contrary, constantly leading the nation against everything that has become obsolete. The directors of our domestic policy are, on the contrary, possessed of the soul of a Falstaff who calls every retreat a piece of heroism. Hence the directors of our foreign policy, too, are animated with the spirit of a true warrior who best prefers to sleep among the cannons."

"GOOD ENOUGH FOR WEARING AT GOLF."

Judge Selfe had to decide whether a certain suit was good enough for wearing at golf at Marylebone County Court. Mr. M. C. Fenwick, a law student, of Sutherland-avenue, Paddington, having had a grey suit for three years which had become faded and somewhat dirty, took it to Messrs. Eastman's, the dyers, to have it dyed dark brown. When he saw it again he found it was piebald, partly grey and partly brown. He refused to have it, and claimed 30s. as its value. The defendants offered to have it dyed black, but it was no use to him that colour, as he wanted it for golf. His Honour made plaintiff put on the coat, and called him up to the Bench whilst he inspected it. The Judge was seen to whisper something to the plaintiff, and counsel asked his honour to repeat it. Much laughter was caused by the Judge saying, "I only asked him what his handicap was." Miss Fern, manageress of the shop, said the suit was wearable.

Counsel: Would you like to walk with a man wearing it?—Yes, she replied, amid laughter.

Would you like to walk down the street with anyone wearing it?—I should have no choice, if a man chose to wear it (Laughter.)

Miss Lewer, the young assistant who took the suit in, was also asked if she would like to walk with her young man in a suit like that. "I don't think I should mind," she replied, amid laughter.

Would you like to go to church with him in it?—Oh, no. (Laughter.)

Sir William Selfe, in giving judgment for the defendant, said the law did not impose upon dyers in actions for a special contract any necessity to guarantee a completely successful result, but he thought in this case it was completely successful. He failed to understand anyone hesitating to wear such a suit at golf.

You can see the results of taking Methyloids in 3 hours. They relieve pain and check the discharge promptly, and cure in a few days. Methyloids are sure.

LABOUR UNREST.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY STRIKE.

A serious development occurred in mail week in connection with the strike of girls in the cap department at Eley's Cartridge Factory, Edmonton. The dispute arose owing to the objection of these employees to the methods of the foreman of the department, whose removal was demanded, and a secondary matter was raised in reference to the wages of some of the hands. A meeting of the workers was held on the night of the 15th April at which a message from the directors of the firm was read stating that they were unable to comply with the request for the removal of the foreman from his present position, and that unless work was resumed by next day the whole of the factory would be closed on that day. The meeting, however, resolved to adhere to the demand concerning the foreman, and it was decided to endeavour to bring about a general stoppage of all the female employees in the event of the directors persisting in their refusal.

On the morning of 15th April Miss Weaver, Miss Sloan, and Miss Flowers, officials of the National Federation of Women Workers, to which most of the girls belong, and Mr. Mallin, of the Anti-Sweating League, attended outside the works at seven o'clock, and saw the employees, who went to their different shops, but declined to start work, about 1,500 remaining idle. Their leaders afterwards had an interview with the manager, Captain Paisley, and the negotiations were carried on up till the dinner hour. In the meantime the girls amused themselves in a variety of ways. Several hundreds came outside the gates hatless and jacketless, and danced and played. Some of them obtained possession of a number of flags, and paraded inside the factory premises. Others indulged in music in the mess-room.

Later in the day the cap workers resolved to return to work under the same foreman, on the understanding that the manager of the works gives his personal attention to their department, and that a committee of three girls be appointed to report any grievance which, in their opinion, requires to be redressed.

In the festivities connected with the Royal wedding at Berlin the waltz will have no place. This particular dance was vetoed in 1859, when the Empress Frederick, then Crown Princess, was tripped up by her partner, and fell at the feet of her mother-in-law, the Empress Augusta. The latter immediately forbade the inclusion of waltzes in all balls at the New Palaces, and the present Kaiser has maintained the edict.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

SPRING HAIR HEALTH.

Make your hair and scalp healthy now by Kaminia Oil and your summer hair troubles will be few. The scalp and hair are more easily treated now than if you wait until the sweat of the hot weather makes it impossible to keep the head free from dandruff.

Kamina Oil is a scalp and hair tonic that makes and keeps the scalp clean and hair growing. It destroys the germ of dandruff and furnishes nourishment to the hair follicles. Daintily perfumed. Take Kaminia Oil and no other.

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This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by Stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·15" of rain. Skies have cleared over the whole division. The moisture in the air is below the average in the north-west Punjab and normal or in excess in other districts. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.17" of rain. Heavy cloud has appeared in the eastern districts, while skies remain clear over the rest of the division. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Night temperature has fallen and is now slightly below the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at most stations. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the northern districts but continue clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Hombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Nizamabad and Ahmednagar. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Some dust or thunderstorm are recorded in the Punjab, Rajputana and the east United Provinces while the reported rainfall is light. A few thunderstorms occurred in the southern half of the Peninsula but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. A depression is shown over Sind and the north-west Punjab and the weather to the north of latitude 24° is in unsettled condition.

Isolated thunderstorms are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United and Central Provinces, a few thunderstorms showers may occur in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 8th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire						
Do. 7th	91·8	75·3	86	..	6·31	—4·63
Jask	93·3	80·3	73	..	4·18	+8·11
Muskat						
Do. 7th	102·3	84·1	28	..	5·20	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103·3	84·5	32	..	1·11	—0·62
Rawalpindi	100·9	65·6	33	..	5·11	—5·21
Lahore	105·4	69·2	42	..	3·33	—0·47
Sirsa	109·3	74·0	29	..	1·51	—0·20
Ambala	101·5	66·9	74	0·15	6·18	+2·29
Delhi	104·0	71·9	54	..	2·37	—0·86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103·0	75·5	30	0·02	2·52	+0·64
Mainpuri	107·8	78·1	45	..	1·84	—0·69
Jhansi	108·5	83·0	9	..	2·03	+0·08
Cawnpore	105·7	76·9	43	..	4·83	+2·60
Allahabad	106·1	73·5	54	0·17	4·56	+2·24
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	112·1	75·3	46	..	0·44	—0·88
Karachi	97·5	79·0	79	..	1·27	—2·32
Ajmer	105·6	85·2	36	..	0·38	—1·29
Jaipur	109·7	77·1	23	..	0·47	—1·20
Kotah	110·6	83·6	28	..	0·56	—0·77
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96·5	76·0	66	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	89·3	80·2	81	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	85·6	77·8	88	..	0·63	—0·46
Rajkot	105·1	72·8	77	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar						
Para.	101·5	77·3	75	..	0·44	—0·25
Surat	98·9	75·6	81	..	3·58	+3·19
Ahmedabad	105·6	78·7	78	..	0·34	—0·09
Deesa	104·8	78·4	63	..	0·44	—0·10
Neemuch	105·9	79·0	66	..	0·76	—0·16
Indore	105·1	76·1	52	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107·8	77·8	23	..	7·43	+4·52
Saugor	107·3	79·2	20	..	3·63	+1·18
Hoshangabad	107·1	77·4	20	..	3·94	+1·99
Khandwa	109·7	81·6	50	..	4·40	+2·96
Akola	111·7	82·0	33	..	1·65	—0·56
Amraoti	111·8	78·8	25	..	0·32	—2·03
Nagpur	111·6	81·8	17	..	1·22	—1·93
Chanda	112·5	80·0	33	..	6·24	+2·54
Raipur	109·7	85·6	73	..	3·50	+0·54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90·6	79·5	74	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri	90·3	78·9	65	..	10·70	+9·86
Mormugao	91·5	81·7	70	..	3·25	+2·14
Karwar	91·2	80·0	79	..	3·24	+0·74
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107·4	76·6	45	..	5·07	+3·98
Ahmednagar	106·6	73·0	31	..	1·18	—0·61
Poona	100·5	76·3	49	..	3·44	+1·63
Sholapur	109·3	75·1	36	..	1·01	—1·30
Bijapur	106·2	72·8	59	..	2·39	+0·02
Belgaum	93·3	66·5	64	..	2·54	—1·74
Aurangabad	106·4	84·3	40	..	1·15	—0·62
Nizamabad (Indur).	111·4	81·7	22	..	3·34	+0·44
Hyderabad	107·6	78·2	47	..	1·90	—1·45
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·3	78·3	68	..	6·10	+0·79
Calicut	89·6	78·1	79	..	7·88	—4·22
Cochin	92·7	79·7	74	..	5·91	—9·14
Colombo	87·5	77·5	95	0·03	54·65	+14·35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mutlipatam	97·8	83·7	80	..	2·27	—5·36
Bellary	104·0	78·3	71	..	4·50	+0·79
Cuddapah	105·5	81·0	65	0·07	10·38	+4·92
Madras	100·5	83·5	64	..	1·09	—2·13
Bangalore	96·3	66·5	75	0·07	3·45	—3·01
Coimbatore	93·4	73·5	92	..	14·61	+6·52
Trichinopoly	101·6	79·8	67	..	6·57	—5·28
Negapatam	98·7	82·7	80	..	27·17	—3·28

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 8th May 1913 was 29·998 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 7th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches	29·804
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	..	77·9
Dew Point	..	75·3
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3·0
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	90·6
Minimum do. do. ..	..	79·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight nw. nne, e. wnw, w, wnw,		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	140

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		
	May.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	9	m 0	32	26 6
		1	31 a	28 5
Sun.	11	m 1	56	25 7
		3	5 a	27 6
Mon.	12	m 2	49	24 11
		4	5 a	26 11
Tues.	13	m 3	59	24 5
		5	8 a	26 6
Wed.	14	m 5	20	24 4
		6	12 a	26 4

1913		Low water.		Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		
	May	h,	m.	f. in.
Fri.	9	m 9	37	14 11
		7	24 a	19 2
Sun.	11	m 7	53	14 11
		9	5 a	19 7
Mon.	12	m 8	44	16 10
		10	17 a	20 5
Tues.	13	m 9	49	17 11
		11	46 a	19 11
Wed.	14	m 11	13	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
May.	7. (Wed.)	6h.	8m.	7h. 2 m.
	8. (Thurs).	6h.	8m.	7h 3 m.
	9. (Fri.)	6h.	7m.	7h. 3 m.
	12. (Mon.)	6h.	5m.	7h. 4 m.
	13. (Tues.)	6h	5m	7h. 4 m.
	14. (Wed.)	6h.	5m.	7h. 5 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h. 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The annual accounts of ship building and dockyard transactions for the year 1911-12, with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, have been issued as a blue-book. The amount spent on new construction was £12,526,171; on repairs, alterations, and stores for maintenance, £3,701,679; and on establishment, incidental, and miscellaneous charges, £3,979,476. The total expenditure was £20,207,326. This was £2,347,064 less than the programme presented to Parliament. The Comptroller and Auditor-General points out that there was under-expenditure on dockyard-built ships, £341,041; on contract-built ships, £1,934,344; on other vessels, £255,129; on repairs and alterations, £106,884; on stores for maintenance, £45,065, modified by an excess on establishment, incidental, and miscellaneous charges of £335,399. In the case of dockyard-built ships, the greatest under-expenditure, amounting to £150,645, was secured on the Centurion. Most of the sum was under the heading of contract work on the hull, and is explained as due partly to over-expenditure on armour in the previous year and partly to labour troubles and deficiency of water. In the case of contract-built ships the greatest under-expediture occurred on the Audacious (£451,913) and on the Ajax (£150,543); it was mainly on armour, and was due to the coal strike and other labour troubles, and to the difficulty experienced by the contractors in meeting the contract conditions. The excess in the case of establishment, incidental, and miscellaneous charges occurred mainly under the head of works and buildings, the estimated expenditure on which was exceeded by £192,638, including the excesses of £60,438 on the new lock and dock at Portsmouth and £98,536 on the naval depot at Rosyth.

An official statement on the cost of living by Mr. Buxton shows that the index number of wholesale prices in prices of forty-five articles in accordance with their estimated consumption, was 115.0 in 1912, compared with 109.3 in 1911, an increase of 5.2 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

Consols 2½ per cent.	75¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·22½
Rentes 3 per cent.	85
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45½
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3·11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅝
Bar Silver Spot	27 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 15/16
Closing tone of Silver:—China Buying,	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	64 ¼
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 7/8
Interest day to day loans	3
Interest 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£250,000

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, April 30.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000, Rs. 7,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 5,80,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted to Madras. Total Rs. 15,20,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 21-32 Tenders on Bombay at 21-32 (Min. Rate) Received 10 per cent. above that rate in full. Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Rs. 8,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 24,30,000 were allotted to Bombay, Rs. 12,10,000 were allotted to Madras. Total, Rs. 44,80,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 21-16 Tenders on Bombay at 21-16 (Min. Rate) Received 10 per cent. above that rate in full. Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06 Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 72,20,000 Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000.

Extra Allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 1,0,000 @ 2 1/16.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 8.

To-day the Paper Market remained steady without any fluctuations worth noticing. The market opened at Rs. 96-2-6, declined to Rs. 96-2-0 but closed at Rs. 96-2-6. The business was done on a very small scale.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-12.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Shares Market opened firm but subsequently declined and the closing rates remained a few points down.

Standards changed hands at Rs. 1,300 at the opening but declined to Rs. 1,295.

Swadeshi were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,695 to Rs. 1,685.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,445 for April.

Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 510 but closed at Rs. 507½.

Davids improved to Rs. 497½.

Bank of India Shares kept in demand at Rs. 66.

Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 66-8 for June.

Bombay Electric Tramways Co. Shares were placed at Rs. 196.

New Great Eastern Mill Shares advanced to Rs. 250 for cash.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Exchange rates are unchanged to-day and very little business is passing. London discounts are reported to be a little weaker. The banks, however, will give no concessions.

The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m.: Government Paper 3½ per cent. at Rs. 96-3, Rs. 96-2, and small Rs. 96-7, Rs. 96-6.

In the Share market jute and coal securities changed hands on a restricted scale at slightly advanced values.

Light rain yesterday and a heavy storm to-day have improved conditions in the jute districts of Bengal where a protracted drought threatened a serious curtailment of the crop.

It is much cooler now and there is more activity in our markets in consequence.

Two little boys named Owen Stewart and Frederick William Croft were drowned at Strood, near Rochester, in mail week. It is supposed that they were playing in an old boat in the creek when one toppled into the water, and that the other tried to rescue his companion.

A WEAK stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagara, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ,,
Total Day's Imports	10,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton, Spot:—Unchanged. increased demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with a moderate demand.	
Mid. Americans	6·62 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·45 Oct. 10·96
New York Official noon call	July 11·48 Oct. 10·93
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 7 11·98 Oct. 11·06

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·38	6·38
J. J.	6·35	6·36
J. A.	6·32	6·32
A. S.	6·22	6·22
S. O.	6·09	6·10
O. N.	6·02	6·03
N. D.	5·99	5·01
D. J.	5·98	6·00
J. F.	5·98	5·99
F. M.	5·98	5·99

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6·18	6·41
J. J.	6·36	6·39
J. A.	6·32	6·35
A. S.	6·22	6·25
S. O.	6·10	6·13
O. N.	6·03	6·06
N. D.	6·01	6·04
D. J.	6·00	6·03
J. F.	5·99	6·02

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·46. Previous closing price 11·39.

Futures at New York, October, 10·92. Previous closing price 10·88.

Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined later partially under realizing.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 11·90.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3/16 Previous price 12 3/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July. 11·92 Previous price 11·84.

,, ,, October, 11·09. Previous price 10·97.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11½

Demand Bills 4·86 3/8.

Silver Commercial Bars 60¼.

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MANCHESTER, April 7.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8/8½
,, ,, 44-in. 36/38½ yards, 9 lbs.	9/1½
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards, 18 square.	10/6
,, Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	7/1

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 8.

There was a very brisk inquiry by local Mills for ready parcels of Bengal cotton. A line of 5,000 bales of ready Bengals was done at Rs. 242. Westerns, Kathiawar and all good staple varieties were in good request with an advance of Rs. 3-4 over yesterday's quotations. Japanese shippers were also freely buying choice lots of Broach descriptions with an advance of Rs. 3 over yesterday's quotations. Shippers for Europe confined their purchases to Bengals only. The market closed firm with a good under-tone and inquiry for Mills in Bengal which is the cheapest cotton likely to be continued.

One of our Liverpool friends wires that Texas weather is too cold.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	⅛ Inch.	¼ Inch.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	242	236	..	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine ..	254	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	246	239	..	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	245	238	..	..	Do.
G. M. Khandelsh ..	251	245	238	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad. ..	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	253	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee ..	250	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	276	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	273	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum Fair staple.	266	..	..	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra-Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	268	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	285	280	275	..	Do.
Do. ..	....	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	256	246	240	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar. ..	....	..	287	75, May 1913	
Westerns, Chutka....	....	..	280	..	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	....	..	266	..	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Compta ..	....	..	287	..	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	....	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hiamer ..	....	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	655½
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66-8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan. Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12	A	7 o/o	£21
£ 12	B	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4		5 o/o	87½D
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	New Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnce..	May-Oct.	25	790
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	235
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	725XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	330XD
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	260XD
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2.17C
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	700XD
Ch oi Silk ..	..	20	435
Co.aba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,450
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	1121½D
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	280
David ..	May-Nov.	20	497½
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	507½XD
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.615XD
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	362½XD
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	500
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	147½
Jewraj Baloo ..	do.	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,330
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	760
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1.330XD
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,435
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2.130
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3.170
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	112½	3.200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	247½
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	1483 X D
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,295XD
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	257½
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,685XD
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.420
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.	135
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	340

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	137
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6½ o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97½
Do and Baramati Rs.60		4 o/o	78
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	134
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	3½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last Year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6½	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Ford ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	84	1275½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Cin. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	80	965
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	520
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	145
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badiana Pile ..	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Buima T. Corpr..	..	15	617½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P. O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	R's. 2	910
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam (O. Navigation Co. (P.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	2514 285
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6 % 20%	28 XD
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	30 H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	300
Indian Mcutle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 12	20
Indian Cotton Cotton Oil Company. (O.	Old 100 New 25 Issue	.. ..	100 25
O. P 56	March.	7 %	51
John Roberts & Co. ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Pans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July.	10 %	30
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do.	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P..	..

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	30,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

THOMAS—At Dehra Dun, on the 5th April 1913, the wife of Captain R. H. Thomas, Royal Engineers, of a son.

CAMPBELL—At the Dell, Beechwood Road, Liverpool, on the 10th April 1913, the wife of Ronald G. Campbell, of a daughter.

CHRISTOPHER—At Parsonage Cottage, Kasauli, on the 2nd May, 1913, the wife of Captain C. de L. Christopher, S. & T. Corps, of a daughter.

ANDEEN—On the 6th May, at 3 Thistle Place, Edinburgh, the wife of John Andeen, of a daughter.

RUCK—April 25th, at "Marlborough Nursing Home," to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ruck, a son.

SMITH—April 24th, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. A. Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—At Agra, on the 28th April 1913, Nathaniel Harris, aged 62 years and 5 months, youngest son of the late Rev. John Harris.

AITKINS—April 21st, at Nowshera, N.W.F.P., Ida Florence, the beloved wife of Mr. D. Aitkins, late Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Jabalpur, C.P., aged 49.

COOMBS—April 22nd, at "The Palms," Gorakhpur, Charles James Coombs, late Indigo Planter of the Gowry, and Belwar concern and Lessee and Zaminder, of Gorakhpur, in his 63rd year, son of the late Robert Smith Coombs, Indigo Planter, Buxar, and of "Priory Place," Kent.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 9th, 1913.

PARLIAMENTARY STEAM-ROLLER.

In the House of Commons to-day amid cheers and countercheers—so runs a Reuter's message dated the 7th instant—the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Scottish Temperance Bills were re-introduced. That is the Parliamentary Act steam-roller at work—Act 11 of the great play. The Bills will of course go through. There is no room for debate, for the measures cannot be altered, even by the omission of a word or the displacement of a comma. The House of Commons will go through the same weary performance next year. Under the scheme of the Parliament Act, the House of Lords is condemned to impotence. It has rejected the Bills once; it will be suffered to reject them again this year. Thereafter the upper House passes completely out of political ken, as far as these measures are concerned. Partisans view this consummation each from their own points of view. To the Tory, it seems to imply the negation of parliamenaryt government, the exaltation of the party machine above the constitution, and the end of representative Government. Parliamentary fights are no more than mock fights. Just as Parliament is controlled by the party caucus, so the governmental machine is worked by the Cabinet, or the dominant clique within the Cabinet. M. P.'s are paid to do certain jobs for the benefit of their patrons. And as for the voters, a recent writer describes them as "mere pawns in a game controlled by complex forces in which political ambition, intellect, wealth and persuasive eloquence play leading roles". The writer we have quoted contends that the very machinery, which was created to enable the people to express their wishes, has in practice rendered it impossible for them to do so. And he proceeds :—

> The will of the effective majority tends to be the will of a political organisation, and that in turn is determined partly by the character and inclinations of the few outstandings politicians who, by gaining the ear of the multitude, have got themselves accepted as party leaders ; partly by the conditions laid down by subscribers to the party war-chest, and partly by the necessity of an attractive electioneering programme.

While Tories go about lamenting the decay of democracy, democracy's professed advocates are apparently quite pleased with the political prospect and especially their own handiwork. They denounce their opponents as disappointed office-seekers with no intelligible or honest policy to place before the country, and with no prospect before them of winning a general election. They contend that they are the true representatives of the people, who deliberately refused to have anything to do with the Tories over the Budget in 1909, and again over the Parliament Act in the following year. Barring accidents, they maintain they will last till June 1915, and that within that period, they are entitled to pass the Legislative measures which the unrepresentative House of Lords has thoughtlessly rejected. On the Home Rule question, the Liberals claim to occupy an impregnable position. The Tories no doubt prefer to think that the Empire will go to wrack and ruin if the Home Rule Bill is passed into law, but the Liberals contend that the country and the Empire are earnest in their desire that the eternal Home Rule question should be settled and done with. They denounce the lawless tactics pursued by the Opposition, which has tended to bring British public life into disrepute by identifying one of the historical parties in the State with a campaign of lawlessness and of active sedition. The Liberals point to their record of the last seven years in finance and social reform, and the programme of reform that has still to be executed, such as land reform; education, the second chamber and plural voting. The parliament that is supposed to be effete, has put in remarkable work indeed. The Cabinet itself shows no sign of dribbling out its existence in a state of exhaustion. They may be little tyrants, but they are also tireless reformers. And so the eternal party wrangle goes on. As between the two parties, the Liberals certainly show a cleanlier record. The Tories have made a bad muddle of Protection, Preference, or Free Trade within the Empire or whatever it may be called, and there is no earthly chance that one can see of the Party ever muddling out of it. The crumbling away of Tariff Reform is one of the most remarkable things in British politics. Food taxes have gone; and as we pointed out the other day the "Times", in an article marked by excessive candour, has definitely abandoned the policy of Preference as far as India and other non-autonomous possessions are concerned. Free Trade instead of going is very much alive to-day; and Liberals have every reason to rejoice over the surrender of the indefensible forts of the citadel of Tariff Reform. The abandonment of food taxes made Preference an impracticable proposition, and the exclusion of India from any scheme of Preference renders the policy absolutely impossible. If Tariff Reform is an exploded policy, what remains? Nothing but negatives; and the saddest part of it is that when the next Unionist Government is formed, Mr. F. E. Smith will be a very old man!

AUSTRIAN GYRATIONS.

Austria, or rather the Austrian press, is now taking a new line in regard to Albania. A few days ago when the Viennese papers, semi-official and otherwise, were clamouring for immediate military action to eject the Montenegrins from Scutari, simultaneously they discussed the project of an Austro-Italian occupation of Albania, which it was pointed out would of necessity become a permanent one. Now, according to Reuter, they are laboriously and elaborately pointing out the dangers of such a course, and having metaphorically embraced Italy for a few days, they now realise that friction would probably be the outcome of joint operations. On top of this they have performed a complete *volte face* in regard to Essad Pasha. From denunciation of the defender of Scutari they have turned to eulogy. The wisdom of obtaining his support is enlarged upon, and the discovery has been made quite suddenly that he enjoys great esteem among his countrymen, and, what is perhaps more important, has a considerable Albanian force at his command.

It is impossible to keep pace with these gyrations, and difficult to see what the Austrian press, which may or may not be deriving inspiration from official quarters, is driving at. Do they want to support Essad Pasha's claim to the Albanian throne? If this is the object, we imagine that the policy is likely to excite the suspicion of the other Powers, and not altogether calculated to improve Essad Pasha's chances.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

Lord Sydenham's first public appearance in England could not have been made under more auspicious circumstances than those in which he found himself. His Lordship's plea for the untouchables is as lofty in spirit as it is marked by practical wisdom. The problem of the untouchables is ever present before the Government; but it is a problem which can but be handled with indifferent success by direct governmental action. So many social and economic factors enter into the problem that such ameliorative action as Government can take must necessarily be slow in operation. Here, as in other matters, Lord Sydenham's wise dictum applies—the British people "only hold India on the tenure of continuous amelioration." Still, after all is said, the elevation of the untouchables is a task which rightly devolves on the leaders of the people themselves. Lord Sydenham's recognition of their right and duty to serve their fellow-men involves the necessary corollary of these same leaders being empowered to influence legislation and administration in such a degree as to render their own ameliorative action effective.

That, however, is a matter apart, which does not concern us here. Whatever direction the efforts of the people may take, it goes without saying that no great progress can be made in the absence of educational facilities. Missionary and philanthropic effort may go some way, but it is the duty of Government by the provision of elementary education to assist in the elevation of this unfortunate class of people.

A SUPERFLUOUS MOTION.

A more superfluous motion than that brought forward by the Rev. Josiah Towyn Jones, M.P., was hardly ever discussed in Parliament. His denunciation of the opium traffic had not even the merit of novelty. The speeches might have fitted in with the circumstances of ten or twenty years ago. But at the present day and, in view of the accomplished facts, such a motion and such a speech are out of place. The opium traffic is, admittedly an immoral business; but it is equally immoral to ignore Indian interests and the interest of those engaged in the trade, and who, on the strength of an accepted policy, invested money in the trade. The traffic which Mr. Jones denounced is some four centuries old, and yet its extinction bids fair to be brought about within less than a decade. Really, Mr. Jones must be patient. The Government of India has made an unexampled sacrifice of revenue in the effort to help China to get rid of opium. The *pari passu* policy, to which Mr. Montagu referred, has been honestly pursued on the British side, and, in spite of the recent disturbed condition of things in that country, there is reason to believe it has been no less honestly pursued by China. So far the position is honourable to both parties.

We therefore strongly deprecate the efforts to hustle the Government—an operation which is not only unfair to Government, but grossly so to this country and to those who have interests in the trade.

DAY BY DAY.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the opening of the Simla Rifle and Revolver Club at Annandal on Wednesday afternoon.

The telegrams announcing Major Weinmann's death are of a contradictory nature and throw no real light on the last scene of the tragedy. The immediate cause of death, according to Reuter, was a leap from the third floor of his lodging in Bloomsbury after his return from the country, quite recovered from the many serious wounds he inflicted on himself on March 1. The "Pioneer" message, on the other hand, makes no reference to this incident at all, but simply attributes his death to the effects of his former injuries. Between these two versions, it is impossible at present to penetrate the shroud which envelopes the mystery.

The facts of the hotel mystery of March 1 were tragic in the extreme. Surgeon-Major Weinmann, who was about fifty years of age, went Home on thirteen months' sick leave last year. He was living in London in a boarding house in Bedford-place, Russell-Square, some two months ago, and on Morch 1 was found in bed with several stab wounds over the region of the heart and one in the groin. He was removed to the Royal Free Hospital for treatment, where he remained in a critical condition for some days, and whence presumably he was afterwards sent to the country to recuperate. A surgical knife was found beside Major Weinmann's bed when he was discovered wounded, and the inquest has now shown that the wounds, seven in number, were self-inflicted.

Major Weinmann was officiating Civil Surgeon of Purnea when he went on leave, and before his transfer to that station, occupied the same position at Midnapore, where he was also superintendent of the jail. The care of the prisoners in the famous Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy Case thus fell on him in July 1908, and as such he had a good deal to do with the case. The three men who were originally charged in the case—Santosh Das, Surendra Mohan Mukerjee and Joggiban Gosh—and who were lodged in the jail as "under trial" all complained that they had been badly treated by Major Wienmann. Major Wienmann was also connected with the case in another connection, for at Mr. Weston's request, he opened the bomb found in Peary Mohun's house, to decide whether it was a dangerous one or not. He found that it was a genuine bomb and this view was afterwards shared by Major Black, the Chemical Examiner to Government, who examined the missile.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, who were so severely injured in the Boregoan Railway Disaster, and are now lying in the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Byculla, are said to be progressing as favourably as can be expected. Mrs. Harrison was somewhat shaken by the journey from Akola, but was better yesterday after a night's rest.

The satisfactory character of the mortality statistics for Bombay, published last week, has not been maintained. The total number of deaths given in the returns published yesterday is 928 against 779 in the previous week, giving a death rate of 49.26, against 41.35. There was a notable increase in the number of deaths from plague, the figures being 234 against 195 in the previous week. Up to the present, plague mortality this year in Bombay has been considerably greater than it was during the same period in 1912, the death roll showing a total increase in the four months of 500. This has been coincident with a marked diminution of the total mortality for the whole of India.

Calcutta has had a stroke of luck in regard to the weather this week, which Bombay may well envy her. Thus we read in the "Statesman" that "Calcutta experienced a sensational change in the weather on Monday. The promise held out in the weather reports from the west was fulfilled in a most unexpected manner. Towards evening, a violent storm cooled the air with such effect upon residents in Calcutta like that of going up to the hills or changing from one climate to another." "The official records of the temperatures," adds our contemporary "are not yet available, but in response to a special inquiry, it was stated at Alipore Observatory that a minimum temewrature of 71½ degrees has been recorded." A drop like this from over a hundred must indeed have been a refreshing interval!

We have received a copy of the report on the working of the Associacao Goana de Mutuo Auxilio Ld. for the year 1912, which shows that during the year Rs. 66,645 was distributed among the families of deceased members. This sum together with the payments during the 28 years of the existence of the Association amounts to Rs. 14,53,024, which went to help 1,059 families of deceased members. The work of the Association, says the report, is carried on on most economical lines, the Directors' services being honorary. It has a large building situated at Burrow's Lane, Dabul, in which the office is located. At the last annual general meeting the report for 1912 was adopted and a new Board consisting of Dr. B. Pais (chairman) Messrs. A. F. de Souza, C.P.R. da Cunha, F. F. Furtado and A. Simon de Souza was elected.

With reference to the names of six gentlemen, mentioned as witnesses recommended by the Bengal Government to give evidence before the Indian Royal Finance Commission, it is understood that the Government have made no recommendations and that the matter of selecting witnesses is not under consideration.

Mr. A. S. Judge, Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, who retires next week, joined the Bengal Police in 1880. There he served as D. S. P. Patna, and in 1894 was transferred to Calcutta as Collector of Income-Tax, where he served for one year. For the next ten years he served as Superintendent of Customs in Calcutta and in 1903 was transferred to Rangoon. During his tenure of office in Burma the various departments of the Customs House have been reorganised to meet the great advance that has taken place in the trade of the province. The aggregate value of that trade which was 48 crores of Rupees in 1905-06 amounted to 76 crores in 1912-13, and the Customs revenues during the same period advanced from Rs. 150 lakhs to Rs. 206 lakhs.

LORD ROSEBERY.

A QUEER CEREMONY.

Lord Rosebery will have to observe some quaint ceremonies on June 13, when he is to receive the freedom of the burgh of Selkirk. To become a freeman of Selkirk, the town of "souters," or shoemakers, it is necessary, among other things, to "lick the birse." This is a small bundle, or sheaf, of bristles, such as shoemakers use in sewing. Before being licked, it is dipped in wine.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

NO REAL AUTUMN SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The official announcement that there will be daily three meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla, beginning from 9th September, shows that there is no intention of having a real autumn session this year, and possibly no important question will be allowed for discussion.

Experience has shown that at Delhi with the Budget and other financial nothing matters much in the shape of resolutions and bills could be conveniently discussed, and it was hoped that an important autumn session at Simla would relieve the pressure of work at Delhi. This was also the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and in the course of their representation they urged that the Commercial Member would find it hard to be present at Delhi during the important business season. This suggestion is now before the Government of India and there is one great difficulty this year that the Council Chamber, which is now under construction in the Viceregal Lodge compound, will not be ready. Nevertheless the Government of India would do well to go up to the Secretary of State for permission to take up important matters at the summer capital for which Lord Crewe's approval is necessary. Last year Mr. Madge was allowed to bring his resolution about creating an Anglo-Indian Regiment, and it is hoped that simliar concession will be allowed to members next autumn.

As regards Government measures the Companies Bill, the Telegraph Bill and a small formal Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code will be taken up and passed. Among the new Bills likely to be taken up for introduction are the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, a Bill to amend the Universities Act, a consolidation Bill relating to motor vehicles, the Decentralisation Bill and a few other minor measures.

The Court Fees Consolidation Bill is under consideration and it may be ready by the next autumn.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 8.

His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council has been pleased to declare that the election of the Hon. Maharaja Ranajitsinha of Nashipur to be an additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council was valid.

ALBANIA AND BALKANS.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

An Albanian chieftain has disclosed to the correspondent of the "Messaggero" at Antivari an interesting piece of secret history concerning the proposed participation of the Albanians in the Balkan League. "A few months before the war began," he said, "proposals to that effect were made by Montenegro to one of the leading Northern Albanian chiefs. . . . The Montenegrin proposals included the constitution of an Albanian State on condition that all those Albanians who had weapons rose against the Turks and fought by the side of the Allies. Scutari was, however, to have been left to the Montenegrins. These ideas pleased the chief, and he telegraphed to Ismail Kemal Bey and to Prenk Bib Doda, the Mirddite Prince, who were then at Milan, asking for an appointment to discuss the matter. Together with some other chiefs he met Ismail Kemal and Prenk Bib Doda in an hotel at Milan early in September, 1912. Although some were in favour of accepting the Montenegrin offer, Ismail Kemal secured its rejection, and this refusal was conveyed to Cettinje." The "Messaggero's" informant added that Ismail Kemal had been recently in Vienna and had had a secret meeting with some mysterious persons at Monte Carlo during the Malissori insurrection of 1911. "I firmly believe," concluded the Albanian chieftain, "that if the proposals of the Balkan League had been accepted at Milan Albania would have been born sword in hand, and would have gained for herself her own liberty by the blood of her people. In that case we should have perhaps had a different destiny from that which probably awaits us." Had the Albanians helped the League one of the main objections of the Allies to the new Albanian State, viz., that it is being formed thanks to their exertions and at their expense, while the Albanians have done nothing for their own independence, would have been removed.

OPIUM PROBLEM.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

"GREATEST CURSE TO CHINA."

CONVENTION OF 1911.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons this evening the Rev. Josiah Towyn Jones called attention to the opium traffic and moved that the House again record its conviction that the opium trade between India and China was morally indefensible, and call on the Government to release China from her treaty obligations to admit the Indian drug and allow her to prohibit the importation of the stocks accumulated in the treaty ports.

The reverend gentleman vigorously denounced the traffic, which was the greatest curse to China and the greatest disgrace to Great Britain. He asked whether while churches in Britain were praying for China, the British Government was going to be only an obstacle to the fulfilment of those prayers. "God forbid," he added.

Mr. Edmund Harvey supported the Convention of 1911 as a step forward, but said it was not enough. A new situation had arisen. We should take the first step and not wait for China to approach us officially.

OPIUM SMOKING NOT AN EVIL.

Mr. Henry Keswick, with knowledge extending over nineteen years of China, declared that opium smoking was no more an evil than the taking of a glass of beer or wine. They found cranks dealing with the question who were just as "cranky" as those dealing with the teetotal question. We made a bargain with China, he said, whereby we forego money and advantages, to assist China to regenerate herself. To quote the abolitionists, "we have done our part".

CHINA NOT DOING HER PART.

The Chinese Government was not doing its part. So long as that was so, he deprecated any resolution such as the present, especially now when the Government of China was undergoing transformation. Care should be taken that the interests of His Majesty's subjects and traders out there did not suffer.

INTERESTS OF INDIA.

Sir J. D. Rees moved an amendment declining to vary the Agreement or precipitate a cessation of the traffic without due provision for safeguarding the interests of the Indian taxpayer and of British and Indian merchants. He was most anxious to stop the abuse of opium, but he did not think that the carrying out of the resolution would do it. He emphasized that India was not financially in a position to stand the change. With reference to the effects of opium smoking he pointed out that insurance companies did not penalise opium smokers. If the Government treated the merchants in the manner suggested, they would be behaving worse than any bucket-shop proprietor in the City.

LOSS TO THE INDIVIDUAL TRADER.

Mr. Leslie Scott seconded Sir J. D. Rees's amendment. He dwelt on the loss to the individual trader if the resolution were acted on. He suggested that the Government should arrange with the Government of India, which made such enormous projects, to negotiate with China for the purpose of taking the vast accumulated stocks off the market, thus relieving the strain of threatening a grave financial crisis in the East. There were two ways of dealing with them. One was to buy them by general subscription and burn them. That was possibly Utopian. The other way was to stop opium-growing in India till the stocks were sold in markets still open. By this course nobody would suffer.

CHINA'S POLICY.

Mr. Montagu stated that China had never suggested a complete cessation of the importation of opium, but a *pari passu* policy. It was useless to talk of our forcing China to take opium. She had asked our co-operation in getting rid of opium. The readiness with which that co-operation had been given was recognised. When the treaty of 1907 was modified in 1911 China had not accepted the abandonment of the *pari passu* policy, but merely an extension of that policy.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Mr. Montagu gave statistics to show that the end of a traffic which was four centuries old would be in sight in 1916. The situation was complicated by the accumulation of twenty thousand chests of opium in the treaty ports. The accumulation did not represent a desire on the part of the Chinese Government to shirk her treaty obligations. It was merely an index of the troubles of the Chinese Government in the period of the transition of the Empire to the Republic.

INDIA ABANDONS HUGE REVENUE.

Mr. Montagu said that in order to assist China the Government of India took the step of abandoning the revenue from the sale of opium to China this year. India was now not selling a single ounce of opium to China. When the Chinese stocks in the treaty ports had been absorbed up-country in a year's time, we would be entitled under the treaty to sell to China 26,781 chests more. He was glad to announce that notwithstanding that we might get eleven millions of revenue from these chests, notwithstanding that we were entitled to sell opium in any province in China where opium was still being grown, we were prepared to undertake to refuse to send any more opium to China, not merely this year, but never again, with a single condition, that we desired to be satisfied that China was steadfast in the pursuit of the present policy. He believed that the whole force of British public opinion was with the Government in its response to China.

CULTIVATION TO BE GREATLY REDUCED.

The growth of the poppy in India would be reduced to an amount sufficient to supply India and the markets outside China. We were able not only to respond to the recent request of the Chinese Republic for the united prayers of churchmen in this country, but also in the House of Commons to show sympathy with China in the action which he had announced. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI STOCKS TO BE RELEASED.

Mr. Montagu paid a warm tribute to the earnestness, sincerity, steadfastness and courage of the Chinese Government and people in their purpose of ridding themselves of the mischief of the opium traffic. Opium in Shanghai and Hongkong would be released at the rate of two thousand chests a month, and it was anticipated that all would be absorbed in about a year.

He concluded by asking the House to acknowledge the debt they owed their representatives in India who cheerfully accepted the disappearance of this revenue.

The resolution and the amendment were withdrawn.

The House then adjourned.

SUPPRESSION OF POPPY-GROWING.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. F. D. Acland, in reply to Sir John Jardine, said that conditions regarding the increase or decrease of poppy-growing since the revolution in China differ greatly in various provinces. Generally speaking, the latest reports show that the loss of Government control during the revolutionary disturbances led to a large increase in poppy-growing in almost all opium-growing districts, but the Republican Government had been making strenuous efforts to suppress it, which had already met with considerable success in many districts.

THE TEA DUTY.

NECESSITY OF THE TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

In the report stage of the Budget yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George defended the estimates of the yield of the tea duty. It was true he anticipated an abnormal increase, but the circumstances were abnormal. He regretted the necessity of maintaining the tax. He wished some method of direct taxation for the poor could be found as in the case of the rich, but practical difficulties were in the way.

This statement evoked some Liberal and Labour protests.

The resolution with regard to the maintenance of the duty was carried by 228 to 62 votes.

HOME RULE BILL.

REINTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, amid cheers and counter-cheers, the Home Rule, the Welsh Disestablishment and the Scottish Temperance Bills were re-introduced.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

LORD SYDENHAM ON MISSION WORK.

APPEAL TO HIGH-CASTE INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Lord Sydenham made his first speech since his return to England at a meeting of the Sociological Society, at which he presided, when a paper was read by Dr. Mann on the **untouchables of Poona.**

Lord Sydenham said that while the important problem of the depressed classes was always confronting the Government of India, its existence was scarcely recognised by the casual visitor to India. Lord Sydenham paid a tribute to missionary work among the untouchables, but said it was to the higher classes of Indians that we must look to remove the social ban lying heavily upon the depressed classes, and give them their fair share in the life of India. He rejoiced in the establishment of an Indian-managed mission to the depressed classes as an encouraging sign of the change which was coming over India. The Government of India, he said, could **only assist** indirectly by conceding equal rights which must depend on the patriotism of the political leaders of the Indian people.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.

LECTURE BY LADY TRAVELLER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 8.

Miss C. J. Kemp, who has lately returned from a prolonged tour in Western Tibet and Turkestan, during which she incurred many dangers, lectured before the Central Asian Society yesterday.

She said it was entirely due to the influence of Mr. Macartney, British Consul-General at Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan, to his decision and force of will, that war had been averted in Chinese Turkestan during the revolution of 1912. Yet, whereas Russian troops were poured in to guard a few Russian subjects, Mr. Macartney was left entirely unsupported.

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY.

ENORMOUS SALE OF GOSPELS IN CHINA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 8.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Reverend A. Taylor, presenting the report, said it was wonderful that, in 1912, for every two English books which the Society had sold, it had sold three in the Chinese, mostly of Gospels.

The Marquis of Northampton, presiding, said that China's request for the prayers of Christians was one of the most hopeful signs they had ever received.

Sir William Lee-Warner said they had to gain the devotion and the best of the religious mind of India. They had to raise the untouchables to the sense of their rights as citizens.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

PRESIDES AT BOY SCOUTS' MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The Duke of Connaught, the new President of the Boy Scouts' Association, who presided at a meeting of the Council yesterday, presented to Sir Robert Baden-Powell a motor-car, the wedding present from the Scouts. The Duke deprecated talk of militarism in connection with the movement.

He was happy to say there was a slight definite improvement in the condition of the Duchess. Nothing could be more encouraging to her to continue the fight against an insidious disease than the sympathy and affection which had been generously manifested throughout the whole Empire.

BRITISH POLO TEAM.

LORD ROBERTS'S GOOD WISHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The English Polo team sailed yesterday for America on board the Oceanic.

LONDON, May 8.

Lord Roberts telegraphed to Captain Ritson, prior to the departure of the polo team for America, his heartiest wishes for their success. He knew that the team would uphold the best traditions of a sport which was the finest training possible for an officer.

SKUTARI.

DATE AND MODE OF EVACUATION.

CONFERENCE WITH ADMIRAL BURNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CETINJE, May 8.

The Governor of Skutari is conferring with Admiral Burney as to the date and mode of evacuation.

KING ALFONSO IN PARIS.

CHEERED BY LARGE CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 7.

Attending the parade to-day King Alfonso was cheered by large crowds. His Majesty also received an ovation in the drive to the Quai d'Orsay.

HIS MAJESTY AT THE ELYSEE.

PARIS, May 8.

At the banquet in the Elysée Palace, M. Poincaré, French Premier, greeted in the person of King Alfonso the noble nation which had contributed so many glorious pages to history. He rejoiced at the conclusion of the Moroccan Conventions between France and Spain, which would enable their two countries to co-operate in the work of peace and civilization.

King Alfonso, replying, welcomed the fraternal sentiments of the French people.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

OVER TEN MILLIONS INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The increases in imports for the month of April amounted to £2,551,119 and in exports to £10,165,462.

The increases in imports were principally in food and drink, tobacco and manufactures of steel, cotton and wool, but there were decreases in raw cotton amounting to 3½ millions sterling and in wool, 2½ millions.

The increases in exports were chiefly in coal, 3½ millions; iron and steel manufactures, 2¼ millions; manufactures of cotton, 1¼ millions and of wool, 1½ millions.

SIR S. SAMUEL AND HIS SEAT.

BILL TO RELIEVE HIM OF PENALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Sir Rufus Isaacs will to-day introduce in the House of Commons a Bill to relieve Sir Stuart Samuel of the penalties that the member incurred by voting in the House during the period when he was not entitled to vote.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

UNREST AMONG BASRA ARABS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BASRA, May 8.

The Arabs are discontented with the terms of the new law of administration in Basra Vilayet. The situation is not reassuring. There is some excitement and anxiety prevails among the authorities. H.H.'s sloop Alert arrived on May 4th. The new Vali arrived on May 2nd.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives in practically the same form as it was submitted.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

APPOINTMENT OF JAPANESE ADVISER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, May 8.

Seijiro Hirai, the executive head of the Japanese railways, has accepted the post of Adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

MENAM VALLEY.

IRRIGATION IN SIAM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BANGKOK, May 8.

The Government has decided to irrigate the Menam Valley. The cost is estimated at two millions sterling. A loan will probably be necessary.

BOMB MYSTERY.

DYNAMITE IN ST. PAUL'S.

MECHANICAL DEFECT SAVES CATHEDRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The bomb found in St. Paul's was a dynamite bomb. A mechanical defect prevented it from exploding.

The Dean says it was apparently meant to explode at night when the Cathedral is empty. It would have destroyed the Throne and floor below and a part of the pillar.

The "Daily News" bomb was a dummy.

ST. PAUL'S CLOSED.

LONDON, May 8.

The bomb found in St. Paul's was wrapped in brown paper. It was discovered by the ticking sound it made. It was filled with screws and bolts. Portions of St. Paul's Cathedral have now been closed to the public. The Cathedral authorities are considering what steps to take to prevent a recurrence of such attempts.

The bomb reported to have been found in the "Daily News" office appears to have been found opposite that office near the store containing twenty gallons of ether.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S EMOTION.

The Bishop of London, at St. Paul's yesterday evening, referred with emotion to the bomb outrage. He asked the congregation to stand up and thank the Almighty for taking care of his own Cathedral against the machinations of persons doing the devil's work. He asked the band to strike up "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow". The huge congregation, however, without waiting for the band, sprang to their feet and sang the Doxology.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

HUNDRED YEARS' PEACE CELEBRATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 8.

An influential British committee, headed by Lord Weardale, is visiting New York for the purpose of arranging preliminaries for the celebration of the hundred years' peace between Great Britain and America.

It has been decided, among other things, to recommend the erection of a memorial bridge over Niagara River, uniting Canada and the United States, also to arrange for a pause of five minutes in work of all kinds throughout the two countries at a fixed hour.

The Committee is bing well received in America, and its mission is generally approved, though certain political circles deprecate any official recognition of peace with Great Britain any more than with other European countries.

FRENCH COAST DEFENCES.

TRANSFER OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, May 8.

The "Matin" states that it has been decided to transfer the torpedo boat flotilla at Lorient and the submarine flotillas at Rochefort and Lapalisse to Dunkirk and Cherbourg respectively, owing to the need for concentrating the coast defence forces in the Channel.

CHINESE LOAN.

UPROAR IN PARLIAMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, May 8.

The Senate and the House of Representatives are unable to agree on the Loan question. There was an uproar in the House of Representatives yesterday. The supporters of Government withdrew in face of the Opposition tumult.

FLYING COMPETITION.

"DAILY MAIL'S" PRIZE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The flight in connection with the "Daily Mail" competition of "Round Britain in a Hydro-æroplane" starts at the end of August. The route follows the Caledonia Canal, avoiding Pentland Firth owing to dangerous air-currents.

A novel feature of a wedding celebrated at St. John's Church, Brooklands, near Manchester, was the singing by the bride's sister of the well-known sentimental song "Because" during the signing of the register.

NAVY OIL CONTRACTS.

SINISTER RUMOURS IN THE CITY.

"TIMES" ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 8.

The "Times" to-day says that circumstantial, detailed rumours, originating in the City, have been circulating with regard to the oil contracts for the Navy.

The rumours allege the personal connections of Ministers and others with the would-be contractors.

The paper says Government will be well-advised in case of any pending oil contracts to take the House of Commons fully into their confidence from the first, in order to obviate suspicion and exaggeration from the outset.

BURMESE FRONTIER FIGHT.

BRITISH TROOPS FIRED ON BY CHINESE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 8.

A correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" at Myitkyina describing the details of the recent attack on Mr. Barnard's patrol at Akhyaing valley, says:

"The fight in Akhyaing valley, between Mr. Barnard's party and the Chinese survey party, it is understood, came about in the following manner:—Mr. Barnard having heard of the whereabouts of the Chinese, set out with a small party of Military Police, under Captain Strettell, to see for himself what they were up to and to warn them that they must immediately recross their border. As he approached the village in which they had their headquarters, they opened up a heavy Mauser fire which, but for the fact that they were very poor shots must have proved disastrous. As it was, one of our Havildars was mortally wounded and Mr. Barnard himself was hit, though fortunately, the wound was only a fresh one, and he is now none the worse for it. The Military Police and Kachins who accompanied Mr. Barnard behaved splendidly, one of the latter creeping up into the ranks of the enemy, shot a Chinese soldier dead, securing his Mauser and 180 rounds of ammunition. By this time the rascals had had enough of it, having lost a couple more of their number as well as three or four of the tribesmen who had joined them and they bolted into the snows of Aalween Divide, where it is not at all improbable that some more of them perished. It is stated that those captured, who have since been released, admit that they were sent out the reason of being on our side of the reason of being on our side of the Hemge that they had lost their way."

VICEROY'S RECOVERY.

MORE THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

SIMLA, May 8.

The following additional sums have been placed at His Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank offering on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life.

The Bharatpur Darbar, Rs. 5,000; Their Highnesses the Maharani and the Dowager Maharani of Gwalior Rs. 4,000; The Jagirdar of Pahara Rs. 100; Babu Rameshwar Baksh Singh, proprietor of Parsendia Estate, Oudh, Rs. 50, Mr. J. F. Madon, Rs. 25; The Elphinstone Bioscope Company, Calcutta, Rs. 2,525; Munshi Chandra Bali Cawnpore Re 1; Babu Kshirode Sidhu Jana Re. 1.

These sums, will for the present be credited to the Lady Hardinge's general charitable fund. In addition to the above sum of Rs. 4,000 Their Highnesses the Maharanies of Gwalior, on behalf of themselves and the ladies of the Gwalior state, contributed a further sum of Rs. 1,001 towards the fund raised in connection with the address recently presented by Lady Sydenham to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 8.

During the week ending 3rd May the total plague mortality was 7,896. Delhi had 15, Bombay Presidency 351, Madras 31, Bengal 45, Bihar 916, the United Provinces 4,566, the Punjab 1,830, Burma 45, the Central Provinces 1, Mysore 7 and Rajputana 89.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Egypt with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at midnight on Wednesday.

The P. and O. steamer Mantua with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Thursday.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological Collection: Two common Indian otters (Lutra nair) by Mrs. E. Hollard of Bharatpur Agency, and one Indian antelope (Antilope Cervicapra) by Mr. T. S. Dawson.

MAJOR WEINMANN'S DEATH.

SUCCUMBS TO HIS MANY WOUNDS.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

Major Weinman, of the Indian Medical Service, who was found in his bed on March 1st seriously wounded, and who was sent to the country to recover, returned recently, and was considered quite recovered.

On Sunday, however, he jumped from the third floor of his lodgings in Bloomsbury and was killed. An inquest was held, the verdict being "suicide while of unsound mind".

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Major Weinmann, of the Indian Medical Service, who on the 2nd of March was found in his bedroom in a private hotel in Bedford Place with a number of wounds apparently inflicted with a surgical knife, has just succumbed to his injuries. At the inquest a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

RAILWAY UNREST.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED IN MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 8.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway employees and the guards and brakesmen of South Indian Railway are preparing to agitate for increased pay and allowance. It is alleged that, if the authorities prove unsympathetic, the men will strike.

RIVER STEAMER AGROUND.

S. S. "BHAMO" STRANDED AT BRUL SAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The inland steamer "Bhamo", of the India General Navigation and Railway Company, while proceeding down the river on Tuesday grounded on Brul Sand, about 24 miles down the river and sustained slight damage. The steamer, however, returned to Calcutta on the same day and transferred her cargo, and will undergo necessary repairs. It appears that Brul Sand has proved a danger trap to many an inland steamer.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN U. P.

QUESTION TO BE CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE AT NAINI TAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, May 8.

A small representative committee will meet in Naini Tal early in June to consider the whole question of primary education for boys and girls. Mr. Piggott, Judical Commissioner of Oudh, will preside, and among the members will be Mr. Fremantle, Collector of Allahabad, Mr. Lupton, Collector of Moradabad, two educational officers, the Hon. Dr. Sunderlal, the Hon. Mr. Ganga Prasad Varma and several other non-official members.

THUNDERSTORMS IN UPPER INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, May 8.

After oppressive heat yesterday at midnight a gale from the south-west sprang up, accompanied by blinding clouds of dust, the first dust-storm of the season. After it had passed there followed a thunder-storm and rain fell about eleven cents.

BENARES, May 8.

A furious dust-storm followed by showers of rain passed over Benares early this morning. Consequently the temperature is much reduced.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 8.

Dust and thunderstorms have been very numerous in the United Provinces and the adjacent country, but no important fall of rain is reported. Showers occurred on the Bengal and Burma coasts. Conditions near the Andamans are still unsettled but no storm is yet formed.

Forecast: Thunderstorms probable in Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Gustave Hamel gave a thrilling exhibition of flying at Brighton in mail week, the performance being witnessed by many thousands of spectators on the promenade and piers. The intrepid airman at one moment was skimming the sea, then suddenly rising to clear the piers he soared away at a great height, to make some wonderful vol-planes.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO BE ENTERTAINED.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall to settle the necessary details for celebrating the coming birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, which falls on the 20th June next.

The meeting was convened by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldass Thakersey, Sir Jagmohandass Varjiwandass and others.

The circular letter convening the meeting among other things stated:

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge who has by her marvellous courage and generous sympathy made her name a household word in this country has publicly expressed a noble desire that on the coming Birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, which falls on the 20th of June next, the children all over the land should be enabled to share her great joy which has been considerably increased by the fact of His Excellency's miraculous escape from the deadly hand of the assassin at the time of the Delhi Entry, in December last. The citizens of Bombay, we are sure, will mostly gladly participate in a movement inaugurated to heighten the satisfaction of their Excellencies and will make an endeavour worthy of their great city in carrying out the generous wishes of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. Influential and representative citizens of Bombay have been consulted in the matter and it is their wish that a representative Committee should be formed to enable the children to spend the day as a holiday and to entertain the boys and girls in Elementary Schools and in the middle school forms of High Schools, the number of such children in these schools approximating 40,000. To carry out the above mentioned object, it is roughly estimated that a sum of Rs. 15,000 will be required, and it is also proposed that the Day which should be a public holiday for schools should be made educative in its influence. Subject to further suggestions it is proposed that a holiday should be secured for the children in various municipal and other private schools. As the 20th of June comes at the beginning of the monsoon it is thought both risky and unworkable to collect such a large number of children in a public place like the Oval or the Esplanade, in Fort. Every school should, therefore, gather them in the school-hall specially decorated for the occasion, and the Head Master or the Head Mistress of the school should make them sing appropriate songs composed for the occasion in the languages used in the school. Further, either members of the Children's Entertainment Committee, or the Head Master, or the Head Mistress of the school should address the children on the significance of the day; and lastly sweetmeats should be distributed to them. Moreover it is proposed that small portraits of their Excellencies printed on art paper should be given to each pupil as a memnto of this Birthday celebration.

On the motion of Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was voted to the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that he was sure every one well remembered how deeply the heart of the country was moved when the news of the outrageous attempt on the life of their beloved Viceroy was received and with what relief the country learnt of his providential and miraculous escape. When it was known that His Excellency had recovered from the dire effects of those injuries, a universal desire was expressed to celebrate the country's joy on the occasion of his birthday. Lord Hardinge had himself expressed his wish to apply the sums that had been collected at that time in giving a treat and entertainment to the children in the hospitals of the country, but Lady Hardinge had suggested that arrangements should be made to give a treat to other children, especially school children, and they had met there that day to give effect to the wish so nobly expressed and to take measures necessary to carry out that desire.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar then made a statement, in the course of which he said that Her Excellency's idea had been received with very great enthusiasm. At the instance of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, letters were sent to prominent citizens all over the province and the replies had been very encouraging. The work was undertaken in Nagpur by the Hon. Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis, in Indore by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and in Ahmedabad by the Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal. In Poona, the Municipality were going to collect children and prizes would be distributed to them probably at the hands of His Excellency the Governor. So far as Bombay was concerned, the circular letter had given details, but he desired to state that estimates would have to be revised as the number of children he was informed would come to very nearly 50,000 and Rs. 20,000 at least would be necessary for the purpose. They had received small contributions by that time, but the committee would have to make vigorous efforts to collect the necessary amount and he hoped that every one would heartily cooperate with the committee in their task in making the entertainment day a great success.

GENERAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay resolves that the next birthday of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, which falls on the 20th June, be celebrated, in the manner desired by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, by giving an entertainment to children in the several schools in Bombay; and that a General Committee be formed for the purpose of collecting funds and carrying out the above mentioned object."

In putting the above resolution to the vote, the chairman remarked that nothing had so far been settled and all the details would be left to the General Committee.

The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte then moved "That Sir Pherozeshah Mehta be President of the General Committee, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldass, Treasurer and Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Parshotamdass Thakoredass, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy and Mr. R. P. Masani, Secretaries.

He said that the work of the committee was sure to be a success as it was to be presided over by so able and public spirited a citizen as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Mr. Natrajan, in seconding the proposition, remarked that the Committee was very fortunate in having Sir Pherozeshah as its President and the movement they were carrying out would now be stamped as a non-official movement.

The resolution was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Parshotamdass Thakoredass, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, a working committee with power to add to their number was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following is a summary of the Bombay crop report for the week ending May 6:—During the week slight rain fell in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. The standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting was in progress in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ranagiri and Mahi Kantha. Threshing continues in parts of Sind, Khandesh and Nasik. Picking of cotton was progressing in part of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Belgaum, Baroda and Cutch. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation generally. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except Ahmednagar where it was poor and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Cutch. The drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have risen in Sukkur and Dharwar, fallen in Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind are 18 to 47 per cent. in Gujarat, 20 to 40 per cent. in the Konkan, 23 to 34 per cent. in the Deccan, 28 to 49 per cent. and in the Karnatak 38 to 48 per cent. less than normal. The public health was generally good.

Distress is deepening in the Ahmednagar District and is acute in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas. Little wandering and no emaciation has been noticed yet. Emigrants are returning in small numbers. Six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Eight cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief and are now slightly better patronized. Steps are being taken to improve the water-supply by deepening existing wells and digging temporary wells with the aid of Government and Local Board grants, but the supply is failing everywhere and improvements effected are in some cases small or temporary. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 3rd May were 15,123 in Ahmednagar and 828 in Poona and Sholapur.

A BANIA'S MISADVENTURE.

At the Morgue yesterday the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of one Cooverji Meghji (35) a Bania.

The deceased, it appeared from the evidence, was in the habit of taking drugs. On Wednesday evening he was found lying in an unconscious state on the road at Nishaupada and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had taken an over dose of opium from the effects of which he died in the night. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventures.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Shivram Yesoo (15), a Hindu lad, while attempting to cross Jamnagar Street from between two passing carts, was butted by one of the bullocks of a cart and knocked down. A wheel of the other cart passed over him and fractured five of his ribs and right collar bone. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

CHARGES OF DEFAMATION FRAMED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, Colour-Sergeant of the B. C. Company of the G. I. P. Railway volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, editor of the "Railway Times," and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same newspaper, with defamation regarding an article appearing under the column of "De Profundis" of the paper on the 8th March and another article appearing in the same paper in its subsequent issue.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-Law; instructed by Mr. B. D. Lam, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and and Company, defended the first accused; the second accused was defended by Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law.

Mrs. Smith was the first witness examined yesterday. She said in her evidence in chief, she was the wife of Colour-Sergeant Instructor Smith. The telegram shown to her was received by her at 6-45 p.m. on the 24th February. She first endorsed it in pencil but as she was not satisfied with that, she rubbed the pencil endorsement out and traced it in ink.

In course of Mr. Kemp's cross-examination, she said what she considered unsatisfactory was not the writing but the recording of the message, which she did not think sufficient. It might have satisfied her if instead of stating "Smith gone to Igatpuri," she had stated "Smith still out on the range at Igatpuri." Since then she had not seen the complainant.

Further cross-examination was reserved.

The next witness examined was Mr. Ross, Colour-Sergeant of the A Company. He said he had read the articles complained of. After reading them, the opinion he formed was that the complainant's conduct was most disgraceful. Witness here pointed out the passages which in his opinion were objectionable and said the bitter part of the offence, the second article, led the reader to believe that the editor was certain of the facts mentioned in the article of the 8th March. If these allegations were true, the complainant would be returned to his regiment, in disgrace, he would be court-martialled; he would be degraded in his own regiment; and instead of receiving an examplary character on discharge, he would receive a character "Good, latterly bad," thereby depriving him of all opportunities of obtaining employment in civil life.

THE DEFENCE.

On the accused being called upon to make statements if they wished, Mr. Kemp read the following written statement on behalf of the first accused:—I am an European British subject and I have been in the journalstic line since 1902. I have held the appointment of Official Reporter to the Council of the Governor-General of India, to the Bengal Legislative Council, to the Corporation of Calcutta and to several other important institutions. I have officiated as Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta, where I was employed for eight years, and to the Municipality of Rangoon where I was employed for 2 years. I am at present General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, which Society is registered under the Indian Companies' Act, and a part of my duties involves the editing of the "Railway Times" which is the official organ of the Society which is composed of a very large number of employes of the different railways in India and Burma. I am under covenant with the Society for a period of ten years, and my salary is Rs. 1,400 per mensem. The Society is controlled by a Board of Trustees and the general work of the Society is managed by me as its General Secrtary under the directions of the Board. The object of publishing the "Railway Times" is to keep the members of the Society informed of everything connected with their position, status and progress, and for protecting their interests by ventilating their grievances and for doing such other work as would conduce to the benefit of the members of the Society. Some time after the 24th February last, on which date the decease of Armstead occurred, Mr. Williamson, the head ticket examiner, Victoria Terminus, and Mr. Game, train-inspector between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan, (who have given me permission to use their names) came to my office and spoke to me about the incident which has been commented upon in the issue of the "Railway Times", of the 8th March 1913. All the facts stated in the article entitled "De Profundis" were communicated to me by the above mentioned persons in the presence of Mr. Crowley, the Assistant General Secretary of the Society. I made a record at the time in shorthand of all that has been stated.

Soon after this their statements were corroborated by Mr. Mahony, Mr. Mooroft, Mr. W. H. Cook, all of the Loco-Department, G. I. P. Railway, and several other employees of the G. I. P. Railway. The above-mentioned persons expressed themselves to the effect that the absence of a volunteer funeral was a blot on the volunteering system of G. I. P. Railway. It was further explained to me that the men were in a state of perturbation owing to this incident and that the incident would probably lead to general discontent among the volunteers who might view with indifference the advantages of volunteering and might even resign the corps.

I was informed and verily believed that in the absence of the Col-Sergeant Instructor of the Company to whom the deceased belonged it was the duty of the Col.-Sergeant of every other Company who happened to be in Bombay at the time to arrange such a funeral.

I was further informed by both Mr. Williamson and Mr. Game, who are my witnesses, that Mr. Williamson had two interviews with the complainant and that they definitely informed the complainant at the second interview which took place at about 4 p.m. on the 24th March last that they had been informed by telephone that Sergeant Instructor Smith was out of town but the complainant treated the matter in a most indifferent manner and inquired as to who was going to pay the gharry hire and where the men were to get their arms from and thus neglected his duty and obligations to provide a volunteer funeral for the deceased.

It was also explained to me that no hour was too late to gather the men and the band for such funeral. That the men could have been easily gathered if the Inspector of Wari Bunder and the Loco-Foreman at Byculla had been notified in the evening. In fact I was informed that the complainant had several times sent chits at a late hour in the night in the above manner to gather men for the range at Ghat Koper the next morning.

As regards the band in a previous issue of the "Railway Times" dated the 9th June 1912, I had drawn the attention of the authorities to the fact that the Volunteer Band was essentially meant to do honour at the funeral of a deceased volunteer and this question was taken up by the "Advocate of India" which is one of the local papers largerly read by the railway employees.

VENTILATING A GRIEVANCE.

It was in order to ventilate a grievance which appeared to me to be well-founded that the article was written by me in good faith in the interests of the persons for whom the paper is intended.

Until the above information was given to me regarding the attitude adopted by the complainant in connection with this funeral I had never heard of him. I had never seen him till he came to serve me with the summons in this case and I have never borne, and do not bear, him the slightest malice. The imputations made in the articles complained of were made by me in good faith and on information which I had every reason to believe was true. They were made for the protection of the interests of the whole body of G. I. P. R. Volunteers and for the public good. The opinions expressed in the articles were opinions expressed in good faith and entirely without malice, respecting the conduct of the complainant touching a public question, namely, the giving of a volunteer funeral to a deceased volunteer, and also respecting the conduct of the complainant as a public servant in the discharge of public duties.

SECOND ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Kolaskar put in a written statement on behalf of the second accused. He relied on the statement of the first accused and further stated that he had no hand in the writing of the articles which were complained of in this case. The articles, he said, were published in the ordinary course of business so far as he was concerned and he had no reasons to believe that he was publishing anything that was untrue or he was committing any offence whatever. He had acted in perfect good faith and he bore no malice or ill-will to the complainant.

His worship then framed a charge of defamation against both the accused in respect of the two articles complained of.

Both the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

Mr. Kemp then further cross-examined the complainant. He said the line he wished to take up was that it was not his duty to do what the article stated he was supposed to have done. When the message returned to him, it was too late for him to have done anything.

Mr. Kemp had not concluded his cross-examination when the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

The case in which Inspector Smith charged Valu Ibrahim Mahomed, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving was disposed of at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday by Mr. Frank Oliviera. Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondi, Pleader defended the accused.

The case against the accused was that he was driving his carriage along Jamnagar Street on the 20th April last, in a rash and negligent manner, as a result of which one Gangabai, an old Hindu woman was knocked down and two of her ribs were broken, and she was detained in the G. T. Hospital for nearly a fortnight for treatment.

The defence was that the accused was driving his carriage cautiously. While his carriage approached Gangabai who was walking along the side of the road with her daughter he shouted out to them and the daughter got out of the way but Gangabai became confused and was knocked down accidentally.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said he was not satisfied with the prosecution evidence and acquitted the accused.

The Royal Danish Society of Science has appointed Professor James Ward, Professor of Mental Philosophy at Cambridge University, one of its foreign fellows.

GUJARAT BANK CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

RELEASE ON BAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which William Williams was charged with forgery and cheating in respect of two sums of £49 and £55.

Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department prosecuted, while Mr. Velinker defended the accused. Mr. Sathe watched the proceedings on behalf of the Gujarat Bank.

Ardeshir Sorabji, an auctioneer, doing business under the name and style of Sorabji Cowasji & Co., examined by Mr. Sathe said he knew the accused, who introduced him (the witness) to the manager of the Gujarat Bank as an auctioneer, about six or eight months ago. As far as he knew Mr. Mahasker was present at the interview. He produced a receipt dated 29th April, 1912, which he had passed to the Gujarat Bank. The introduction referred to above had taken place about five or seven days before this date. Along with the goods he was shown the invoice, Ex. C., which the Bank handed over to him. The Bank also gave him exhibits 4 and J pertaining to the venetian cloth. The Gujarat Bank also sent him the goods to be sold by auction on behalf of and at the risk of the accused. The accused was not present when the Gujarat Bank passed him (the witness) the documents and the witness passed the receipt. The witness checked the goods sent to him with the invoices, when he found that the invoice did not appertain to the tiles that had been sent to him. He came to this conclusion because the invoice showed there were 660 square yards of tiles. He knew from his experience of the last ten or twelve years that English manufactures of tiles did not pack more than ten square yards in a cask. This would mean that there should be sixty-six casks, but he found only thirty-one. The figure in the invoice Ex. C, was thirty-six.

ALTERATION IN FIGURES.

He compared the numbers and the marks mentioned in the invoice with those on the casks, with the result that he found that there was an alteration in the figures. This alteration reduced the number of casks. He also found that the patterns mentioned in the invoice were different from those in the casks. He also checked the contents of the case of cloth with exhibits J. and H, when he found that there were seven pieces in the case, which were according to the pattern mentioned in Ex. J. This exhibit also mentioned the rates, and the working of the totals of the rates in it gave £48-12-6, but in the invoice he found the figures £149. Upon noticing the things he wrote to the Bank, and the latter in reply asked him to defer the auction sale. Subsequently the accused visited the witness's rooms. He did not try to arrange the patterns of tiles as there were no patterns. The witness afterwards advertised the sale and sold the tiles by an auction sale on the 29th May, 1912. It realised Rs. 744 and after deducting his commission, etc., he paid into the Bank Rs. 672-3-3. The Bank took away the case of venetian cloth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he had in his office the letter from the Gujarat Bank dated 29th April 1912. Ex. L. contained two lists, one dated 29th April, 1912, and the other dated 1st May, 1912. He made the two lists because on the 29th April he received only twenty-seven casks sent to him by the Gujarat Bank. Two days after, the Bank sent him four more casks and a sample box, and also a small cask of tiles. The Gujarat Bank people took him into their godown about five or seven days before the date of the sale. He said he made a mistake, for it must have been five or seven days before he passed Ex. L. Mr. Mahasker came with him to the godown, where he (the witness) examined the goods. As far as he remembered Mr. Mahasker had brought the invoice, Ex. C, with him. The casks were approximately counted.

A USELESS DOCUMENT.

At the godown the witness counted about thirty casks in the presence of Mr. Mahasker. He had gone to the Bank in consequence of having received a post card from them. Ex. H was not an invoice of the goods. It was an invoice of the patterns sent. The goods could not be compared with it, as so far as he was concerned it was an useless document. Ex. J was not an invoice of the goods but an invoice of the patterns.

Re-examined by Mr. Sathe, the witness explained the manner in which he had arrived at the valuation of the case of venetian cloth. He took the rates mentioned per yard in Ex. J and the number of yards mentioned in the tickets on each piece, and by multiplying one with the other and after making the addition of the items, he arrived at the total £48-12-6 as mentioned in Ex. M.

Dinker Babu Padmanji, commission agent and broker, examined by Mr. Sathe, said he knew the accused, for whom he had negotiated certain loans at the Gujarat Bank in 1911. The loans were to be advanced on the security of tiles and piece-goods. One loan was on an equitable mortage of certain property. The accused told him that the tiles and the piece-goods belonged to him. The witness got the Gujarat Bank to advance sums of money on the tiles and on the venetian cloth, which according to the accused were piece-goods. The accused told him that he had thirty-six casks of tiles and four cases of mica and that he wanted a loan on the goods. The witness took the description of the goods to Mr. Abhyanker of the Gujarat Bank. He took no document with him. He told Mr. Abhyanker that the goods were worth about Rs. 2,000. He had said this because the accused had told this price. Mr. Abhyanker told the witness he would advance the loan. The witness then introduced the accused to Mr. Abyanker on the very day that the first loan was given. The accused drove with him to the Gujarat Bank. As a broker, the witness's duty ended when he had introduced the accused to Mr. Abhyanker. The accused showed Ex. C and a sample book of tiles to Mr. Abhyanker. There were a number of sample books, like the one shown the him, with the accused. The book shown to him now might be one of them.

DISCUSSION ABOUT PRICE.

The accused and Mr. Abhyanker had some discussion about the price of the goods, which he (the witness) did not remember. An agreement was prepared and it was signed by the accused. Mr. Abhyanker drafted the agreement which was typed. No money was paid then. The body of Ex. B was in the witness's handwriting. The accused asked him to write it, which he did. It was signed by the accused. The words "Handed over to the Gujarat Bank Limited" on Ex. C were in the handwriting of the accused, who wrote them in the witness's presence and signed it. The accused had asked him to get a loan on the mortgage of thirty-six casks of tiles. The witness did not see the tiles, and the particulars mentioned in the body of Ex. B were given by the accused. He did not remember whence the accused got the particulars. The accused had some papers with him when he signed Ex. C, but the witness could not say what papers they were. The witness saw the Ex. C on the day that he took the accused to the Gujarat Bank to negotiate a loan. It was lying on the table and was handed over to Mr. Abhyanker before Ex. B was prepared. The witness negotiated another loan for the accused at the Gujarat Bank on some piece-goods. Ex. E was in the accused's handwriting. Rs. 18,000 were advanced to the accused against the security of piece-goods. Ex. E was prepared at the time the loan was advanced. At this time the accused came with the witness and handed over some documents to Mr. Abhyanker. The witness had not examined the documents at the time. He had never read them before. He did not know what the piece-goods about which the accused talked were. He produced a letter written by him to the Gujarat Bank under the accused's instructions. The case mentioned in it referred to the case of piece-goods, on which the Bank had made the advance to the accused. A Parsi clearing-agent cleared the case. Subsequently the witness saw a case lying in the Bank.

After some formal evidence His Worship framed against the accused charges of cheating and of using a forged document as genuine under Sections 420 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused reserved his statement for the High Court.

Mr. Velinker said that all along from the very beginning he had been asking the Court to commit his client to the Sessions if a "prima facie" case were made out. Now that the charges had been framed he applied that his client be committed to the Session though the charges were triable by this Court, because, he submitted, this was a case which ought to go to a jury.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

His Worship, committing the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court on charges of cheating and using a forged document as genuine, under Sections 420 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, said that for the reasons urged by Mr. Velinker, he saw no objection to his committing the case to the Sessions. It was triable by a Court of Sessions and as the accused wished to be tried at the Sessions, His Worship did not want to deprive the accused of an opportunity of being tried by a jury.

As both the alleged offences were bailable, the accused was ordered to be released on his executing a fresh bail bond for Rs. 5,000 and furnishing one surety for a like amount.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Gunpat Sitaram a Hindu with the theft of Rs. 2-4 in cash belonging to one Krishnaji a Hindu cultivator.

The evidence showed while the complainant was at Modi Bunder waiting to proceed by a ferry steamer the accused removed the money from the coat pocket. He was caught red-handed. His Worship framed a charge against the accused and as he had nine previous convictions he was committed to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions.

ACCIDENT TO LABOUR CART.

Driver of labour cart No. 3692 was driving his cart into the Victoria Docks with a new pair of bullocks when the bullocks shied at a passing cart and backed. The driver jumped off the cart which fell with the bullocks into No. 100 Wet-basin. The bullocks and the cart were drowned but they were taken out by means of a crane.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

It is announced by the local Police force that J. Aba Saheb Ramchander alias Jeysingrao Powar, a notorious swindler who was twice deported from the Goanese territories and lately from the Gaekwar's territories died of plague in Bombay.

MRS. BESANT'S LIBEL CASES.

ALL THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

OCCASION PRIVILEGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 8.

At the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, Mir Osman Sahib Bahadur to-day delivered judgment in the cases in which Mrs. Annie Besant and others of the Theosophical Society proceeded against Dr. T. M. Nair, editor of the "Antiseptic," Dr. U. Rama Rau, publisher of the same paper, and the editor of the "Hindu" on a charge of defamation in that a certain article was published in the "Antiseptic," which was alleged to be libellous, and that the editor of the "Hindu" had extracted the same in one of its issues. The accused in the three cases were discharged.

His Worship held in the case against Dr. Nair that the article which was published in the "Antiseptic" referred only to Mr. Leadbeater, and Mrs. Besant was referred to only incidentally. This was because she had supported Mr. Leadbeater and had got him readmitted into the Theosophical Society. The occasion on which Dr. Nair wrote the article was a privileged one and he had written it in the public interest. His worship also held that grievance was not the real cause for Mrs. Besant's launching the prosecution.

In the case against Dr. U. Rama Rau His Worship also discharged the accused.

His Worship in the case brought by Mr. Schwarz against the "Hindu" newspaper held that no offence had been made out against the paper.

MURDER IN LAHORE JAIL.

FOUR PERSONS IMPLICATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 8.

Four persons have been committed to the Sessions by Mr. Clark, Magistrate, First Class, Lahore, on a charge of murder under sensational circumstances.

The accused, it is alleged, conspired to poison Abdulla who was undergoing seven years' imprisonment in the Lahore Central Jail for having murdered the father of one of the accused, named Abdul Rahman, who has turned approver. Abdul Rahim engaged Mahomed Hay to murder Abdulla by way of revenge. The accomplice with the help of a jail warder, his close relative, gave poison in sweetmeat to the prisoner who died within two hours.

BURMA OFFICIAL DECORATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 8.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pegu Division, to-day Mr. J. C. Clancey, R. A. S., F. R. G. S.; F. S. I., Assistant Director of Land Records, was presented with a badge of the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order, which has been conferred on him for long and meritorious service under the Government.

The badge was originally to have been presented at the Durbar which Sir Harvey Adamson proposed to hold in Rangoon February 25th. It was hoped that an opportunity would be found during the coming rains to make this and other presentations which were postponed at the same time, but as Mr. Clancey is leaving Burma on retirement on June 7th and as the presentation could not be made before that date, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor desired that it should be made by the Commissioner of the Pegu Division on his behalf. The decoration was pinned on Mr. Clancey by Major DesVoeux in the presence of a number of Government officials, after a brief speech explaining the object of the ceremonial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 8.

Lieut.-Col. Stansfeld, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Royal Garrison Artiallery at Gibraltar on promotion.

Lieut. J. L. S. Euring, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

The following officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire:—

Colonel C. A. Brown from 31st March, Col. G. H. Turner from 23rd April, Major H. S. Shaw, 6th Gurkhas, from 11th May, J. L. Orr, 20th Horse, from 29th May, Lieut. Col. H. C. L. Armin, I. M. S., retires from 13th June, 1913.

Capt. A. W. Hepper, R. E., is transferred from Poona as officiating Deputy Assistant Director-General of Military Works.

Lieut. Col. Roome, 36th Horse, officiates in command of the Lucknow Cavalry Brigade when General Cookson goes on leave.

Capt. McCleverty, 47th Sikhs, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

Lieut. Col. Quinton, Royal Fileld Artillery, is posted to the command of the 16th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, Nowshera.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE 1912-13.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

FIGURES ANALYSED.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

It has been stated that the export of private merchandise at the close of the last official year reached in value 241-80 crores of Rupees against 205-62 crores in 1910-11. The increase was 36-18 crores equivalent to 17-6 per cent. Here, too, the time test of the growth will lie in both quantity and value. As we proceed with the analysis of the details of each staple commodity exported we shall be able to gauge the actual growth. We shall also be able to perceive why, as stated in a previous issue, the exports from Bombay have declined from 59-78 crores in 1910-11 to 55.78 crores in 1912-13.

As in the case of imports, it will be best first to point out the largest increase in the recorded values of Indian merchandise accordingly to the groups as officially classified, that is by a comparison of those recorded in 1910-11 and those in 1912-13.

1. FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO.

	In crores Rs.
Rice	9.32
Wheat and Flour	5.18
Barley	5.45
Black Tea	1.74

2. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED:—

	Increase in crores.
Jute	11.56
Rawhides	2.06
Groundnuts	0.98

But in this group there has been also a very large decline which it is needful to exhibit as it had a vital bearing on the decline on the total exports, specially of Bombay.

	Increase in crore Rs.
Raw cotton	8.19
Cotton Seeds	1.27
Rape seed	1.05
Jinjile	1.38

3. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFUCTURED:—

	Increase in crore Rs.
Jute Gunny cloth	4.70
,, ,, bags	1.11
Cotton ysen	1.29
Hides	0.77

There are decreases in these groups but of a negligible character save the decline in opium which is obvious enough of 1.54 crores.

GROWTH IN RICE EXPORTS.

Coming back to the first group it should be noticed that the rice exports show both a large growth in quantity as in value:—

RICE EXPORTS.

	Cwts.	Rs.
1910-11	4.80	23.23
1911-12	5.25	29.05
1912-13	5.53	32.56

Here there has been a growth of 15.2 per cent in quantity and of 40 per cent in value. Rice which was in 1910-11 at the exported value of 4.84 Rupees per cwt had mounted up to 5.88 in 1912-13. It may be interesting to notice here the countries where the largest quantities of rice (in husk) was exported in the year under review:—

In crores of Cwts.

Germany	3.68
U. Kingdom	1.99
Holland	1.02
Straits Settlements	0.79
Ceylon	0.70
Egypt	0.66
Austria-Hungary	0.30
China	0.32
Japan	0.48

Rice exports to Europe are less for purposes of food. The commodity is largely used for producing spirits starch and chemical combuations. To the Eastern Markets it is no doubt for purposes of food. Both China and Japan, in 1911-12, were short of their own respectively crop and had necessarily to indent on India. The exports to Egypt are for the Levantine market and Indian Egypt is thus a great distributing centre for the Mediterranian cost. The large demand from the principal countries of the world has necessarily enhanced the cost of this grain. But it is a most gratifying feature that the exports are really the surplus of India's produce after providing for home consumption. It is well known that the majority of the Indian population is rice-eating. Of course, it goes without saying that Burma is the greatest granary of rice in India. Of the total of 5.53 crores cwts exported last year Burma shall equal 4.12 crores. In other words, four-fifths went from Burma. Bengal contributed nearly a crore and Madras 26 lakhs. The rice trade of India really formed a little over 1/7th of the whole recorded exports.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The exports of wheat were equally gratifying though it should be remembered that the trade is exceeding by fluctuating and chiefly depends on the state of wheat crops in south eastern Europe and the United States. It rises sometimes to unabormal figure and it dwindles down or shrinks to a value not exceeding a crore. Here are two figures for the triennium.

Wheat in crores.

	Cwts.	Rs.
1910-11	2.53	12.96
1911-12	2.72	13.35
1912-13	3.32	17.69

The growth in quantity in two years was 31.2 per cent value of 33.5 per cent. The price in the former year averaged Rs. 5.12 per cwt and Rs. 5.30 in the latter. The rise was equivalent to 2 annas 10 pies per cwt. As Burma exports the largest quantity of rice so Sind exports the largest quantity of wheat. Karachi, the possible gate of Asia, of the near future, is the most convenient port where the wheat grown in the Punjab wholly gravitates for exports. Karachi so far is a great distributing port of this raw agricultural produce.

The exports of barley demand explanation. In 1910-11 these came to only 2.66 lakh cwts. In the following year they amounted to 58.48 lakh cwts end in the year under review they have jumped up most abnormally to 1.23 crore cwts. The annual Trade Review for 1911-12 gives us no clue to why these exports had been so large. Practically, nearly half, or to be exact, 57 lakh cwts, out of 1.23 crore were exported to the United Kingdom, 32 lakh cwts to Germany and 26 lakhs to to Belgium.

INDIAN TEA.

Lastly there is Indian tea which is coming into great favour in the West from year to year. Here are the negligible) for the triennial period:—

Exports of Tea in crores.

	Lbs.	Rs.
1910-11	25.32	12.36
1911-12	25.86	12.82
1912-13	27.70	14.10

figures of black tea (green te is

The quantity increased in two years to 9.4 per cent and the value to 14.1 per cent. Tea, too, like other agricultural products, has reached a higher price say 8.11 annas per lb. in 1912-13 against 7.04 annas per lb. in 1910-11. The rise is fully one anna per lb. or nearly 14 per cent. Of course, tea is the product of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The only other place where it is grown is Madras, but the quantity is only one twelfth that of Bengal. The following countries are the greatest buyers of Indian Black Tea:—

	crore. lbs.
United Kingdom	19 75
Canade	1 19
Australia	0 89
Asiatic Turkey	0 43
Canada	1 19

Evidently the British Colonies, after the mother country, are our largest customers what have the supporters of Preferential Tariff to suggest to stimulate the trade? In the colonies give India any favoured tariff to encourage our tea growers.

AN OOTY WEDDING.

BOURNE COX.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

OOTACAMUND, May 8.

St. Stephens Church was the scene of one of prettiest weddings known on these hills. The pretty church was simply but tastefully decorated with beautiful flowers and greenery by Mrs. Welchman. The church and gallery were thronged amongst those present being Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, Generals Nixon and Woon, Sir John and Lady Atkinson, Sir Harold Stuart, Maharaja of Bobbili and all the local society. It was the occasion of the marriage of Miss Nora Bourne, daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Bourne, with Mr. Stephen Cox, District Forest Officer. The bride looked sweetly pretty in an ivory satin dress. The bridal wreath of orange blossoms and white heather was worn over a Brussels net veil bordered with lace. She carried a lovely shower bouquet of white flowers tastefully arranged by Miss Legatt, and was attended by Misses Atkinson and Lodge as bridesmaids, preceded by the little Miss Margaret Machain. The bridesmaids were robed in pretty frocks of pale blue crep-e-de chine with draped skirts and mauve sashes, and wore mauve tagal hats with pale blue crowns with little bunches of pink and mauve sweet peas at the sides. The bridesgroom was attended by Mr. F. C. L. Cowley Brown, of the Forest Service, who acted as the best man. The service was fully choral, and ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by Rev. Welchman, Chaplain. The bride was given away by her father. A reception was afterwards held, at which His Excellency Lord Pentland proposed the health of the bridal couple. Mr. and Mrs. Cox left for Craigmore under shower of confetti and good wishes where the honeymoon will be spent. The Bishop made an interesting address at the conclusion of the Service.

The presents were costly and numerous.

JOURNALISTS' CHILDREN.

UNABLE TO LEARN ARITHMETIC.

In the rush of writing a few columns on the average weight of a football team, the reporter of the "Athletic News," the well-known sporting paper, made a few slight mistakes. The Editor of the paper while taking the full responsibility for such mistakes remarked that the President of the National Union of Teachers had once told him that the children of journalists could never be taught arithmetic.

A HOLIDAY ON A HILLTOP.

BEAUTIES OF MAHABLESHWAR.

NEED FOR A SANITARIUM FOR EUROPEANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 8.

It is when enjoying some of the Almighty's out-of-the-common blessings that one's thoughts turn to those less fortunate and regret that they cannot be enjoying it all too. My heart ached often before leaving the heat, noise, and general towniness of Bomaby, when I watched some of the little folks on the Maidan of an evening, with their washed out faces and heavy eyes, with dark circles round them, testifying only too eloquently, to the enervation of the last week or two in Bombay. Now we are up in this heavenly spot I think of these little ones more and more, and more and more do I wish that a suggestion I voiced last year could become a reality, *i.e.* to establish a Sanitarium for Europeans who, without being the absolutely *poor* in the usually accepted meaning of the word, are yet so hard pressed to keep their heads above water that there is no possibility of sending the family for a change to the Hills, with all the fearful costs of the journey, and the still worse ones when they get to the place they have selected, combined with the running expenses of the establishment in Bombay. Here, in the most glorious situation imaginable not far from Old Mahableshwar is the sort of thing carried out most ably for Hindus by that community which should be possible for Europeans, if only someone would take the matter up who is in a position to bring the scheme before influential people wishful to enable less favoured country women and children to share some of the benefits so easy to them. So certain am I of there being many such, that it just requires someone to take the matter up seriously to ensure its success.

REST TO JADED BODIES.

How the white faces of mothers and children alike soon get a pretty bloom up here, and what a rest to jaded bodies and minds alike it is to breathe the pure rarified air, and to contemplate the beauties of mountain, vale and foliage with the added one of water afforded by the lake here which is a great asset in most of the nearer views. To lovers of scenery in all its aspects, the absence of water is a distinct lack and the glints of blue one sees in the distant vistas just give the completing touch. To those who have not seen and appreciated this beautiful spot of God's earth it is rather difficult to give a word picture which can adequately convey an impression of its wonders. Coming to it from the Plains one is prepared only a little for its real grandeur; as the road comes along the part which joins the almost Island Hill to the rest of the line of high land. It is not unlike a monstrous irregular spider with an undue number of legs, which represent the elevated promontories of land running out into the plains below, the further ends forming the various points from which it is a never ending joy to contemplate the tumble of hill behind hill.

HILL CLIMBING AND SPORTS.

If you will only approach the beauties spread out before you in the proper spirit, you will find all the worries of life drop from you for a while, and see souls of fresh inspirations for the future take their place, and you will be able to take up your life refreshed and well balanced once more. You can get every sort of exercise you want: tennis and badminton at the Club; golf on the links laid out in a most charming spot; riding, driving, dancing, walking and cycling. This last is not very popular because there is the idea of too much hill climbing. So there is, in the case of Lodwick Point and a few others, but in other cases the rush down one side will take you, switchback fashion, up the rise on the other and you can get miles of free wheeling which is worth any climb afterwards. For instance, you can start by the Club and free-wheel through the Links and by the racecourse, round and past the lake and several miles along the Panchgani road with hardly a pedal all the way; nor is it a very hard climb coming back, for a good deal of the route is of the switchbaeky order; I am very glad I was not dissuaded from bringing my cycle, as I like the independance of one's own legs and the bicycle.

LOVELY SUMMER CAPITAL.

One of us has been very ill, so we are living the quietest of lives in our own little foothold, but I hear all about everything going on. Major and Mrs. Stewart make the most perfect hosts to all the sojourners on this lofty plateau; how Major Stewart manages to perform all his multifarious duties of Superintendent, Magistrate, Medical officer, Conservator and goodness knows what, and always come up smiling and serene and ready to be guide, philosopher and friend to those who ask his help is more than one can understand. Their Excellencies must have been delighted to get this place after their strenuous time in Bombay in all the heat, and must have thanked those who came before for having chosen so lovely a spot for their residence, commanding as it does, quite the best part of the scenery, which is all so glorious. The atmospheric effects are so particulary good over the vista commanded by Government House, owing I think, to the aridity of the further part, which somehow seems to cause a peculiar and lovely blue tinge not so marked elsewhere. The Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas, only inaugurated last year, are in full swing and look as though they had been there all the time; both are in very good positions and command fine views.

A SCARING EXPERIENCE.

I had rather a scaring experience the day we cycled to Elphinstone Point, the furthest out one of all. T. was ahead of me, and though I saw him dismount and stand by his cycle, I thought he was waiting for me, and had not the least idea that we were near the end of the Point, as there was nothing particular to indicate it; so I rushed past him, and as I did so saw him throw up his hands and call out something which I could not catch, but had the sense to realize it was urgent and half tumbled off my cycle to find that if I had not done so I should have inevitably gone clean over the khud which was at the end of a slope. It made me feel a horribly sinking and trembling for a bit and T. looked deadly white for a while though he did not say much, and started giving me a scolding which was really the best thing under the circumstances and brought us back to the ordinary level once more. I would point out to the "powers that be" that some barrier might be erected at some distance from the actual drop, so that there should not be the smallest possibility of a tragedy. Lodwick and Kate's Points are quite dangerous in this way, especially the latter where the path continues with hardly a break right to the khud. People who go to these places on foot or in a carriage, can hardly realize how quickly the ground is covered by a cycle, and how one sees signs too late to profit by them. The nights here are especially restful to those who dwell in "Flat Land"; cool, still, clear and scintillating with the stars which seem brighter in this clear atmosphere; certainly Captain Lodwick, as he was then, conferred an inestimable boon on posterity when he discovered this place and recommended it to a somewhat narrow-minded Government as a Health Resort for the Presidency. He endured all sorts of hardships and privations when he won his way single handed up the side of the plateau at the spot, now marked by an obelisk erected to his memory many years later by his son, just close to the Point which bears his name. I think we might all spare a grateful thought to the man who had the pluck to discover the place and the far-seeingness to realise its possibilities. I only wish I could transport *all* my readers here that they mght judge for themselves of all the advantages I can never tire of dilating upon.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

CLOSE OF ENQUIRY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CANNANORE, May 8.

The Court-martial, reassembling yesterday, the trial of Havildar Mahomed Sheriff was proceeded with.

After cross-examination of Lieutenant Colonel Dominichetty, Captain Spitta was also examined as witness for prosecution. Evidence for the prosecution having been closed, the defence counsel examined two witnesses for the defence including Captain Leman. The Prosecutor handed over to the Court a written statement of the accused.

The defence counsel then addressed the court on behalf of his client after which the Judge Advocate summed up the case briefly. The Court then closed to consider its finding, and on re-opening, nearly an hour later the service sheet of the accused was read out to him by the prosecutor.

With the termination of the trial of Havildar Mahomed Sheriff the Cannanore Court Martial came to a close. The only other individual to stand his trial is Naick Abdul Jaleel, who is to be tried by a summary court martial in the course of a few days with the Officer Commanding 88th Carnatic Infantry as president.

PRIEST'S HEROIC CONDUCT.

EXCITING RESCUE FROM FIRE.

Exciting scenes were witnesed at a fire in a Sheffield suburb in mail week, says the "Daily Telegraph." A house at Woodseats, occupied by Father Rooney, a Roman Catholic priest, and his housekeeper, an elderly lady, named Coffey, was found to be on fire. The housekeeper awoke at an early hour with a sense of suffocation, and found her bedroom, which was on the top floor of the house, filled with smoke.

With great promptitude and presence of mind the priest knotted a number of sheets together, and tying them round the terrified woman lowered her from the window to the ground, a distance of about 50ft. By this time a neighbour and a police-constable had arrived and assisted the housekeeper to alight. Father Rooney then drew up the improvised rope, secured one end to some furniture in the room, and let himself down.

The fire, which had originated in the kitchen, assumed somewhat alarming proportions, and the inmates of the adjoining houses had to throw water on the blistering woodwork of their homes. So severe was the heat that they had ultimately to fly from their houses into the street, carrying with them a lady upwards of 80 years of age. The fire brigade eventually mastered the outbreak, but not before Father Rooney's house had been rendered uninhabitable.

SANKLI STREET MYSTERY.

EURASIAN THROWN DOWN TO THE STREET.

STRANGE ALLEGATIONS.

STRANGE ALLEGATION MADE.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock information was received by Superintendent Meyers that a Eurasian named James, aged about 42, and residing with his two daughters on the first floor of the Jubilee Buildings in Sankli street, had fallen from the verandah of the house on to the road, a height of about twenty feet. He at once repaired to the scene and had James removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of six ribs and minor injuries to his forehead and body and he was detained for treatment.

From enquiries it appears that James had been suffering from fever twenty days. At 1 a.m. he was lying in an easy chair and his daughters had been sleeping in the back of the building. At that hour one of the girls aged about nineteen heard someone walking in the house. She got up and found that it was her father. She asked him what the matter was and he attempted to strike her, so she left him alone and went to sleep. Shortly after the daughters heard the noise of things being broken in the sitting room and they heard their father shouting. They went into the sitting room and thence to the verandah, when they found that their father had fallen over. The eldest daughter thinks that some one had thrown her father from over the verandah, but she admits, however, that they did not see any one in the rooms before or after James had fallen over.

James is doing well in the hospital but is unable to explain how he came to be injured. In fact he does not remember anything.

"THE BURNING OF LANKA."

AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

The Sri Krishnaraja Manoranjitha Nataka Sabha hailing from Mysore gave a dramatic rendering of one of the most moving episodes in the Ramayana at the Empire Theatre last night, to a crowded audience, which followed the performance with the greatest appreciation. Considering that the language used was Tamil and that the music was South Indian, it was remarkable that a Bombay audience should have mustered in such numbers and accorded the company the degree of appreciation they did. The story is familiar to every Hindu. Yesterday's performance concerned the embassy of Hanuman to Lanka in search of the kidnapped wife of Rama. Rama and his brother Lakshmana hold an angry converse relative to the assumed indifference of the monkey-god, Sugriva, on the mainland, and Rama threatens dire chastisement on the monkey-chieftain unless he takes prompt measures to set on foot the search of the missing Sita. Sugriva, who had been impressed with Rama's prawess by the killing of his dreaded brother, Vali, promptly designates Hanuman for the search and the monkey-deputy makes his sensational flight across the sea to Lanka. The adventures he meets with in finding his way about and overcoming the innumerable guards set over Sita, the entry he effects into Asokavana, the meeting he effects with Sita, and the message he conveys to her of Rama's forthcoming visit to Lanka and her own rescue were portrayed with an effect which cannot be described so as to be understood by those who are not familiar with the main features of the story, and the way it appeals to Hindu sentiment. The acting of the part of Hanuman by Anjinaya Govindaswami was a remarkable success, but it is only due to all his talented troupe to acknowledge the singular combination of musical and histrionic talent which conferred on yesterday's performance a singular distinction. To-night another episode of the Ramayana, Garudha Gharva Bhanga, will be enacted, and on the 13th. instant another branch of Ramayana story, the Myravana Charithra, will be staged. Those who have any liking for South Indian music should not miss this unique opportunity afforded them of patronising first class artistes in the line, while the mere lovers of the Purana have an equal opportunity of enjoying one of the greatest stories known to the Hindu race.

HOLLAND'S JUBILEE.

This year Holland celebrates the 100 years' jubilee of her independence, says the "Daily Telegraph". Instead of a general national exhibition, as contemplated in the first instance, there will be exhibitions in about thirty towns in different parts of the country. At Amsterdam the "Navigare Necesse" will be demonstrated to the visitor on a 2,000,000 square metres area. The exhibition at the capital will contain in its twenty-one groups not only a historical illustration of Dutch shipping, but a complete fishing fleet with the many different types of vessels, as well as models of modern ocean steamers. An imitation of Old Amsterdam, a representation of life in the seventeenth century, and many amusements will attract excursionists. A separate exhibition at Amsterdam will deal with woman's work during the period 1813-1913, including the development and care of the children.

Art and art industry will be richly represented. At Amsterdam a monument will be unveiled in memory of the Proclamation of Holland's Independence in 1813.

A RACING CREDITOR.

INSOLVENT WINNER'S DEBTS.

INTERESTING CALCUTTA CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Small Causes Court by Mr. J. C. Gupta, in the suit brought by Mr. J. C. Galstaun, a former well-known owner of race horses, against Mr. C. E. Grey, Official Assignee to the estate of Mr. M. M. Nahapiet, an insolvent.

Previous to his insolvency in 1908, Mr. Nahapiet bought from Mr. Galstaun an English mare and at the time of purchase, agreed to pay Mr. Glaustan Rs. 1,000 out of the first win of the mare. He became insolvent in April 1910, and on the day he filed his petition, there was a sum of Rs. 580 lying to his credit in the hands of the Turf Club.

The Secretary of the Turf Club refused to pay over this sum to the Official Assignee on the ground that Mr. Galstaun had claimed it and the Official Assignee filed a suit for the recovery of the money which was then paid into the Court. Mr. Galstaun then filed this suit and claimed that he had preference over the general body of creditors by virtue of an agreement at the time of the purchase of the mare.

For Mr. Galstaun it was argued that the sum of Rs. 580 did not vest in the Official Assignee, for the reason that it became payable to Mr. Galstaun immediately the mare won a race, while for the Official Assignee it was maintained that Mr. Galstaun stood in the position of an ordinary creditor.

The Judge held that the money was lying to the credit of Mr. Nahapiet and he accordingly dismissed the suit without any order as to costs.

SIMLA, May 8.

His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council has been pleased to declare that the election of the Hon. Maharaja Ranajitsinha of Nashipur to be an additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council was valid.

AUSTRALIAN TOURIST'S SUICIDE IN CEYLON.

"TIRED OF LIFE."

The mystery which surrounded the disappearance of Mr. G. Mason, an European visitor to Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, from Australia, was unravelled on May, says the "Ceylon Independent."

Mr. R. J. Tyler, Superintendent of Police, searched Mr. Mason's belonging at the New Keena Hotel and found a letter addressed to Mr. R. W. Anderson, in a Gladstone bag, written by the missing gentleman, the purport of which was to the effect that he was tired of life, and that he intended taking a walk round the lake and would remain by the lakeside near a clump of trees about a mile out from town until he was found and removed. He further stated that he had no one to hand over his belongings to and asked Mr. Anderson to receive them. This letter provided a clue to his intentions and where he was to be found; and acting upon it Mr. Tyler, Superintendent of Police, made a search along the edge of the lake and discovered his corpse, floating in three feet of water at the edge of the lake below "Yalta." The apparent cause of death when the body was found appeared to be due to drowning. The body was soon after removed to the Mortuary at the General Hospital where an inquest was held by Mr. E. F. Ederisinghe, Gravets Mudaliyar, inquirer into sudden deaths. The press representative who attended the inquiry was refused admittance, the Coroner electing to conduct the proceedings *in camera*.

The evidence of Messrs. R. W. Anderson, H. P. Hannermann, Manager, New Keena Hotel and R. J. Tyler, Superintendent of Police, was recorded.

On examination of the body a wound was discovered on the right temple, and accordingly a postmortem examination was held, which disclosed that death was due to a gunshot wound, the bullet being found embedded in the brain.

The evidence recorded at the inquest was refused to the press, but it was gathered that the deceased appeared to be a man who had travelled very largely in practically every part of the globe, and was a well-read person, aged about 55. The deceased was travelling from Australia *en-route* to England, but had broken his journey in Ceylon. He arrived at Nuwara Eliya on the 10th April, and stayed at the New Keena Hotel since his arrival. It appears he frequently remarked that he was tired of life, complaining that it was no fun existing as he was deaf and his eyesight was bad. Nobody appears to be aware where he actually hailed from, except that Perth, Australia, was the last port he touched in his travels before arriving in Ceylon. The presumption is that the deceased proceeded to the scene where his body was found, and standing by the edge of the lake had taken his life by blowing out his brains with a revolver and falling dead into the water.

A receipt for a 380 bore revolver purchased from Armstrong's Motor and Cycle Agency, Perth, Australia, was found on his person.

The Hull trawler Oberon and her crew of nine men have been given up as lost. The vessel left Hull six weeks ago to join the fishing fleets in the North Sea, and she has not been heard of since. This is the fourth Hull trawler lost with all hands this winter.

BENGAL DACOITY GANGS.

ZEMINDAR'S HOUSE LOOTED NEAR BURDWAN.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH VILLAGERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Two more serious dacoities are reported. One was committed near Burdwan and the other in Bankura.

In the first case, about sixty dacoits attacked the house of Mr. Bhuban Roy Chowdhury, a local zemindar, and after maltreating the inmates looted about seven thousand rupees in cash and jewellery.

In the second case the victim was Mr. L. Ghosh of Raghunathbati, in Sonamukhi police station, Bankura District. It is stated that about 24 men, armed and masked, raided the house but the villagers turned out and the dacoits who were recognised as local men hurriedly left the place, followed by villagers who overtook them on the bank of the Damodar river where a free fight resulted in some twenty persons being more or less injured. The dacoits, however, finally succeeded in making good their escape.

ESCAPADE OF MISS "J."

WARD OF COURT'S TRIP TO AMERICA.

In the Chancery Court in mail week Mr. Justice Sargant took the unusual course of delivering judgment in open court on proceedings heard in camera relating to a ward of Court.

The father of the ward (who was described in the cause list as "J, an infant") died in 1899, and on her mother marrying again Miss "J." was made a ward of court in 1909.

The proceedings were taken for the committal to prison of Richard Holland, a theatrical manager, Mrs. Holland, his wife, and Lilian Matinski, known as Lilian Morris, for removing, or aiding or abetting the removal, of the ward from the jurisdiction or the custody of her guardian, Mrs. Tate.

The ward, said Mr. Justice Sargant, was now 20 years of age, and she was entitled to £3,000, while she also received a voluntary allowance, and had considerable expectations. She was permitted to join a theatrical company in the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Holland, and while with them she became acquainted with Mrs. Matinski.

On January 26 she paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Holland at Ipswich. When she left them, instead of returning to Mrs. Tate she went to America with Mrs. Matinski. In New York the ward told Mrs. Matinski she intended to remain there, and as she (the ward) could not pay the expenses any longer Mrs. Matinski returned to England, leaving the infant without chapronage, and to take care of herself. Since then the ward had been induced to return from America, and

EXHUMED WIVES.

GERM-POISONING CHARGE.

Karl Hopf, a German fencing master, is under arrest at Frankfort-on-Main on a charge of killing his first two wives and attempting to poison the third in order to secure the heavy insurance he had taken out on the lives of each of them.

Hopf, it is stated, is a former world's fencing champion, and once lived in London. A search of his house, it is alleged, has revealed a quantity of deadly drugs, prussic acid, and bacilli, including those of cholera and typhoid fever. The police also seized chemical apparatus and books of a medical and philosophical nature, some of which, it is declared, deal with unusual ways of taking human life.

The prisoner, who is aged fifty, is a familiar figure in sporting circles at Frankfort-on-Main, where he settled down and married after living abroad. It is alleged that he insured the life of his first wife for a considerable sum. On her death after an illness in which symptoms of poisoning are alleged to have been manifested, there were charges that Hopf had murdered her, but he sued his accusers for slander and they were unable to prove their charges. Later Hopf remarried, and, it is stated, insured the life of his second wife, who also died after an illness alleged to have been brought on by poisoning.

Last year Hopf married his third wife, a Dresden lady. A few weeks ago, shortly after he is alleged to have insured her life for £4,000 she was taken ill and there were symptoms of poisoning.

The authorities have decided to exhume the bodies of Hopf's first and second wives to established the exact cause of death.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

Mr. William de Morgan, the novelist, has sent a letter to the National Political League expressing his views in picturesque language on the subject of the ethics of forcible feeding. He writes:

The quarrel between Themis and Anarchy is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and none of us is bound to come to close quarters with the supporters of either antagonist. But humanity cannot remain altogether unmoved when the stronger pugilist strikes below the belt. Let the prison officials fight fair, and not be, so horribly afraid of facing a corpse.

SPORTING NEWS

DERBY FAVOURITES.

GWALIOR MEETING PROSPECTS.

Of the Derby colts that were well spoken of when the last Mail left London says the racing correspondent of the "Statesman," were Roseworthy, who is said to be a very nice horse indeed and might be the means of enabling Mr. Atty Persse to train his first Derby winner, and Lord Derby's Harry of Hereford, who is a full-brother to Swynford but who had not at that time seen a course this season. All this was before the Guineas when Craganour was very much out of favour on account of his recent defeat by Flippant, the last Gimcrack Stakes winner. Since then, however, Craganour has come out and run a good race in the Guineas, for which he was greatly favoured, and Shogun, who is presumed to be the master of Flippant was amongst the defeated.

The programme for the four days of the Gwalior Meeting on November 1st, 4th, 6th and 8th is now out and can be had upon application to the Hon. Secretary Gwalior Races.

It is announced in the scale of weights for the Gwalior November meeting that two-year-olds, whether English, country-breds or Arabs, carry the weight assigned to three-year-olds of these respective classes for the month of January, and a two-year-old Australian carries the weight assigned to a three-year-old Australian for the month of August. This does not seem to be quite fair on the Colonial, because if he runs at this meeting in November 1913 he has to carry a weight to which he would not be liable till August 1914, whereas an English two-year-old running in November has only two months to go before he is a three-year-old (i. e. in January). It is very seldom that we get any two-year-olds racing in Inida, but this point in the rules for weight for age races seems to demand comment.

Over the four days meeting a sum of Rs. 40,100 in added money is being given as well as cups to the value of Rs. 2,400. The most valuable race at the meeting is the Gwalior United Service Cup Rs. 4,500 and a Cup value Rs. 1,500, for 14·2 ponies that have never won Rs. 500 or over, distance 5 furlongs, 14·2's 11st 0lb., W. I. with the customary penalties and a maiden allowance of 4 lb. Ponies are to be *bona fide* the property of officers of H. M's Services on full pay and to be ridden by officers qualified to enter. The minimum cost to run is only Rs. 35 which is very reasonable for a £300 stake plus £100 Cup and works out to only £2-6-8. It is a race that is likely to be popular if the good entry for the Lucknow Army Cup is any criterion and it ou[illegible] be one that will help the Lu[illegible]nt considerably.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There were only two games played yesterday, one each in connection with the two classes of the singles. In A class, Sephton had an easy time of it giving Remington fifteen in every third game. The latter had a remarkable easy time of it prior to this, as he reached the third round without having had to play a game at all. Now, however, he was badly beaten all the way.

The B class game was much closer, Harrington giving Briggs half fifteen. Both served well and there were some good rallies in which they were well matched. Harrington was the more impatient and his seeming carelessness lost him the entree into the semi-final.

Results:—

A. Class, singles.—A. Sephton, plus 2/6, beat G. L. Remington, plus 4/6; 6—1, 6—0.

B. Class, singles.—A. Briggs, plus 3/6, beat D. Harrington, scr; 6—4, 6—3.

WELLINGTON POLO TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

COONOOR, May 8.

The final play of the Wellington Polo Tournament between the Buffs and the Government House (B) took place last evening. When the Government House (B) team won by nine goals to seven. The ground was in excellent condition. Scores:—

Government House (B) ...9 goals
Buffs ..... 7 goals

Government House (B):—Captain Cavendish, Capt. Clayton (back), Capt. Hon. Fellowes.

Buffs:—Major Trevor, Capt. Power (back), Hon. P. Scarlett.

At the conclusion of the game Mrs. Geddes presented the Cups to the winning team.

ROYAL CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

SIR ANDREW'S TANKARD.

Mr. W. D. Gray, of Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., has won the above competition played over the Royal Calcutta Golf Club Links, Tollygunge on Saturday and Sunday, May 3rd and 4th. The following are some of the best scores:—

W. D. Gray	89	18	71
J. W. Shaw	83	6	77
T. Drimmie	84	1	83
A. E. Kibblewhite	101	18	83
V. Smyth	101	18	83
J. Lennox	88	4	84
M. R. Quin	94	10	84
A. S. Paterson	97	13	84
R. Kee	100	16	84

A frontier correspondent reports that the Amir has arrived at Kabul from Jellalabd.

FOOTBALL.

THE ONE-BACK GAME.

One must, however, express his very strong condemnation of a lot of the stuff which is served up now under the name and guise of football. Where there is something to play for in the shape of honours or talent money the game is merry and bright, but when teams get away from incentive, in one form or another, the class is very unsatisfactory. No wonder "gates" dwindle.

Indifference on the part of players is bound to engender retaliation, and there are ready methods by which the player will find himself hoist with his own petard.

UNNECESSARY STOPPAGES.

The third problem is one specially associated with the playing of the game, viz., the needles one-back game resorted to by players. Some players are experts at this plan, and a smart full-back with a keen referee can spoil the best of games. Forwards, well on-side and watching the movements of players of their own side, are innocently and annoyingly thrown offside, with the result that a freen kick is awarded, and the game unnecessarily stopped.

In these matters the referee is helpless, and some good judges see no harm in this method and no reason to interfere. Let it become general and the public will soon be disgusted. If a referee is constantly blowing his whistle for petty fouls and trifling offences some cry out, "We have too much whistle. Why doesn't the referee shut his eyes?" Yes, he can shut his eyes to the little offences that lay the foundations for crimes, but the one offence that is not likely to cause bad blood and develop foul play, though it is innocent and connived at by the other side, must be punished.

DELIBERATE TRICKERY.

On the question of connivance let me say a word or two. Off-side is in the nature of stealing an advantage. Ought a side which deliberately and wilfully forces an opponent to break the law to gain any advantage from such breach? To my mind there can only be one answer to that question, and that a negative. Throwing an opponent off-side is deliberate trickery with a base motive which should not be encouraged in sport.

The game should last 90 minutes. The public pay to see football, but there is precious little football in a full-back spending the afternoon throwing the opposing forwards off-side. If both sets of backs should do so there will be precious few of the 90 minutes spent in actual play. If a back rushes forward honestly to tackle a player or intercept a pass, well and good, but if his sole object is to assist in breaking the law he is guilty of misconduct, and the referee ought to have the power to shut his eyes to breaches of law which are accidental rather than intentional. We can't afford to have the game spoiled.

MONOTONOUS AND AGGRAVATING TACTICS.

The trick of throwing a player off-side is just as monotonous and more aggravating to the spectator. We are told it is easy to defeat the one-back game. So it is, but it is not easy to defeat the needlessly designed one-back game of a full-back who specially devotes his attention to this time-waster-and game-killer.

Such tactics are a nuisance, hence I cordially approve the Scottish proposal to substitute two men for three men in Law VI.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

MERCHANT'S CUP.

Six teams competed at Barrackpore last week-end for the above trophy, and the two men left to play for Messrs. Bird and Co. and Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co. also went round, so we have the scores of eight teams to record. The result is that the holders, Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., have the best score in so far, having beaten Thomas and Co., who were supposed to have a very good chance this year, by six strokes. M. A. Spence's score of 85 for Gillanders was a very creditable performance, as he had to do 90 to beat Thomas and Co., which is about his usual score for the course, and it is always a handicap to start without knowing actually what you have got to do. Greener, who played with him for Bird and Co., was round in 82, which is the best score for his team. The surprise of the week was the B.-N. Railway score of 535, as although one or other of the railways was expected to create a surprise, it was not thought that any of them would do as well as that. Their scoring was very consistent, only one man being over 90, and they beat the other two railways easily.

The order of the teams that have played so far is as follows:—

Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co...	533
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	535
Thomas and Co.	539
Bird and Co.	546
East India Railway	567
Bank of Bengal	574
Martin and Co	575
E. B. S. Railway	579
McNeill and Co.	585
McLeod and Co.	594

Gillanders' winning scores last year was 533, and that of Bird and Co. was 534. Most of the other teams have improved on their last year's score. Thomas and Co. were 562; E. I. Railway 592; Martin and Co. 600, last year, while McLeod and Co. and McNeill and Co. are about the same.

Rector of Blewbury, Berks, the Rev. Victor L. Whitechurch, well-known as a writer of tales, has been appointed organising secretary of the Church of England Men's Society in the diocese of Oxford.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Twenty-three applications have been registered for the next Mysore Civil Service Examination.

The highest temperature yet recorded this summer, namely 118 degrees, was registered at Jacobabad on Monday.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi notifies that the Municipal Committee of Delhi shall in future consist of 22 members, instead of 24 as heretofore.

A boxing match between Mr. W. Fisher of Calcutta and Mr. B. Jellicoe of Burma has been arranged to take place on May 24.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned a project costing Rs. 6,75,550 for the construction of electric tramways in Bangalore.

The Indian section of the Theosophical Society at Benares gave an evening party to Mrs. Besant on Wednesday evening. It was well attended.

The "Tribune" reports a daring raid on village Pai near Bannu. A few days ago the raiders looted a number of Hindu shops and killed one Jawinda Ram.

An idea has gained ground, writes a Jhelum corresppondent, among the people that liquor drinking is a plague prophylactic. Hence many people resort to liquor shops freely.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, and Major Griffith, R. E., Commanding Delhi, have been appointed advisory members of the Committees for the Railways and the Army, respectively.

A communique states: The Secretary of State has sanctioned the amalgamation of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions and the revision of the pay and grading of certain appointments in the combined cadre.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the formation of College Councils for the internal management of the State Colleges, and have approved of the rules drawn up for the constitution and working of such Councils.

The Madras Government have approved of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the distribution of the special grants of four lakhs and Rs. 30,000 for the equipment of secondary and elementary schools, respectively.

The rainfall over India for the week ending May 1st was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, Kashmir and the Bombay Deccan, and was within 20 per cent. of the normal in the North-West Frontier Province and the South-West Punjab.

Mr. F. D. Couchman, now on leave in England, has been appointed to act as Agent of the Burma Railways in place of Mr. J. Willcocks, who has gone on sick leave. Mr. Couchman is expected in Rangoon this month.

A pleader of Krishna district has made a complaint against Mr. Kennedy, Railway Assistant Engineer, that while the complainant was walking on the Railway Road leading to the Godavari bridge, he was violently thrown down by the accused, causing him serious injuries.

It is reported that on Tuesday morning when the down train arrived at Poona, the body of a man was taken out of a third class carriage. On enquiries being made it was ascertained from his relatives that he was coming from Bombay and died between Karjat and Poona.

Mr. Landon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Delhi Divisions, has been granted one year's leave on medical certificate, his place being taken by Mr. North from the Bareilly Division. Mr. Cameron, Assistant Superintendent, Simla, is posted to Bareilly.

The fifteenth session of the Madras Social Conference was held at Trichinopoly on Tuesday. Rao Saheb Raja Ram Rao, editor of the "Wednesday Review", delivered an interesting speech as Chairman of the Reception of Committee. Mr. K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar was elected President.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning to consult friends in connection with the future of the Hindu College, left for Benares on Monday night by the Bombay Mail. Mrs. Besant, it is understood, leaves Benares for Bombay *en route* for Home on the 14th instant.

It is notified in the current "Punjab Gazette", that the cultivation of rice crops is prohibited in the neighbourhood of Musaffargarh as being injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood and as being likely to contaminate the water supply of the Municipality.

H. E. Lady Hardinge on Tuesday, May 20th, at 4-30 p.m., will open a sale of work at Milsington, Simla. The work for the sale, consisting of laces, embroideries, lingerie, etc., comes, from the Church of Scotland Industrial School, at Kalimpong, one of the most successful and interesting of the industrial homes established in India.

A Bengali, attired in shirt, chudder and dhoty caused some amusement at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last week. He had appropriated a Commissioner's seat on the left of the Chairman, and did not move when the Commissioners filed into the room. The attention of the Chairman was drawn to him and the Secretary was deputed to find out who he was and why he was there. The intruder returned evasive answers, and had to be asked to leave before the business of the meeting could be proceeded with.

STORIES OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LOVE OF ANIMALS.

M. Raymond Poincare, who is to be the guest of the King in May, has an attractive personality, says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," which has inspired countless articles and a small book—precursor of many others, no doubt—of which all the world speaks at this moment. It traces the career of the President from his earliest years to the present time. School days were distinguished by a certain combativity—the child was father to the man, fighting lawyer, and strenuous politician—and for a quick and generous temper. He would fight with any one who raised his anger; but, after the battle, whether he was the conqueror or the conquered, he was quite ready to forget and to forgive in a boyish hand-shake. That is the character of the man.

In his early years he was taught at a dame's school, the principal being a certain worthy Mlle. Mare, who by way of punishment for talking in class, tied the hands of the culprit behind his back with a linen apron, of which the ends were secured by a pin. The future President's youthful exuberance was not to be restrained by such means, and he liberated himself speedily by bursting the pin.

His chief friends at a little later period were Alexander Millerand, the famous Socialist lawyer, his great opponent at the law courts, and Minister of War in his own and H. Briand's Administration, and Gabriel Hanotaux, former occupant of the Quai d'Orsay, and a remarkable writer on foreign politics. M. Hanotaux has written a preface to the book, which is signed: Henry Girard.

THE LEGENDARY UMBRELLA.

M. Girard's pleasant method has been to interrogate the President's friends at various stages in his existence. Thus he has obtained some curious and living documents. His umbrella has become legendary, like that of Louis Philippe. It exhibited, in both cases, a prudent disposition.

His school chums chaffed him about it. "It won't rain to-day," they said, pointing to the blue sky. "But it might," returned the scholar. The umbrella was the symbol of Lorraine: serious, cautious, prepared for all eventualities. His temperament, however, was not always easy. When he appeared particularly pliable he was called by his class-master "point-rond" (round point); but when his spirit of contradiction was uppermost he was labelled: "Pointu" (pointed).

AS JOURNALIST.

Before establishing himself in law and politics, M. Poincare became a journalist, and wrote articles and reported legal cases for the "Voltaire," which then existed. His pseudonym was "Maitre Aubertin." To the old "XIX.e Siecle," closely associated with the name of Yves Guyot, he contributed reviews of books. Then he went resolutely to the Bar, studied "dossiers," and pleaded civil cases instead of selling his prose to newspapers. Thereafter came his long and brilliant career as politician. As Academician his oratory was much remarked.

One of the most pleasing characteristics of the President of the Republic is his fondness for animals. He is extremely attached to Scott, his collie, to his Siamese cat, Gris-Gris, and to his faithful watchdog, Bravo, who guards his country house at Sampigny. He has spoken very appreciatively of the qualities of the "inferior creation."

"I owe limitless satisfaction to these mysterious creatures that we call our 'inferior brothers.' In what are they inferior? The instinct which guides them, and is not, I am sure, the only force to guide them, is it not superior, in many cases, to our wisest and most subtle reasoning? I discover in animals a sense of logic more profound than that of many human beings, and a refined sensitiveness of which numbers of us seem to be incapable. I like to reflect on the obscurity of their natures, which we only succeed, by force of patience and attention, to render more impenetrable."

the Chamber.

This is the man, complete, homogeneous, and consistent, who is called to rule over France in particularly difficult times.

DUKE OF ARGYLL'S CHIMNEY POTS.

A story of the Duke of Argyll was told at the opening of the Building Exhibition at Olympia. The speaker said he found the Duke at a stall examining the samples of what were declared to be the very best chimney pots known.

The duke said to the attendant, "I am troubled very much with smoke at my house in Scotland, and you may send me some of these chimney pots."

'May I ask your name, and where I am to send them?" asked the attendant, who did not recognise his customer.

"The Duke of Argyll, at Rosyth," replied the purchaser.

"And may I ask your name, sir?" continued the attendant, and when he was told the position of affairs, he commented, "Why, I took the chap for a publican, and took the name, 'The Duke of Argyll,' for the sign of his pub."

CHINESE FLAG IN CALCUTTA.

The Chinese Republican flag was for the first time seen flying over the Orthodox Chinese Club in Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Sunday last. This apparently indicates that the rival factions of the Chinese in Calcutta have made up their mutual disagreement.

ANCIENT CITY OF TAXILA.

ITS INTERESTING PAST.

The Archæological Department is on the track of a great discovery which would seem to have already been made, for we have heard during the past fortnight from the Punjab that the ruins of Taxila are being found in the vicinity of Rawalpindi, writes the "Pioneer." The ancient city of Taxila is very famous in the ancient history of India, especially in connection with Alexander the Great, who found it, on invading the Punjab, the largest city between the Indds and the Jhelum, one of the five ruins which give its name to that province. The king of Taxila submitted to Alexander on his approach and became his tributary but not so the famous ruler Porus of the neighbouring kingdom between the Jhelum and the Chenab, who contested his further advance in a stubborn battle, which Alexander gained. Taxilla was not only the capital of a kingdom two centuries earlier, but a well-known seat of learning to which scholars of all classes flocked for instruction in every branch of knowledge then within the reach of a student. It is the Greek form of a word meaning the place of the Takkas or Takshaks, a people traced to Scythian migration about the sixth century before Christ. These Scythio Takshak are supposed to have been the source of the great Serpent Race, the Takshakas or Nagas, whose name is still borne by Naga tribes of our day, the words "naga," and "takshaka" in Sanskrit, both meaning a snake or tailed monster. There is not much doubt that these Takshakas and Nagas were the original Tree and Serpent worshippers, whom we come across so frequently in architecture and sculpture. A century after Alexander, Taxila was taken by Asoka, who ruled the Punjab from this place till he owned a larger empire than his, later capital of Maghada. Both the famous Chinese pilgrims in India in the fifth and seventh centuries of our era, Fa Hian and Hiun Tsang, describe it as a place of great sanctity connected with Buddha. These are the last references to Taxila in historical or any other literature and thenceforward it disappears from history.

What may be the particular site where this famous city of Indian antiquity was once situated in such splendour was long a matter of speculation to scholars, till the late Sir Alexander Cunningham located it near the village of Shahderi or Dheri Shahan, "the king's mound" about forty miles south-west of Rawalpindi. There are extensive and well preserved ruins there which Cunningham identified at those of Taxila and his identification was, of course, accepted until the present day. But now it would seem that he was mistaken, and his successor of to-day as Director-General of Archæology, Mr. J. Marshall, is engaged in disinterring other ruins about fifty miles away from Shahderi, which promise to be those of the ancient and famous Taxila. The place is Serai Kala, a few miles north-west of Rawalpindi, which is supposed to contain the famous ruins. The Archæological Department was put in search of this new discovery, it is said, by the conduct of some Tibetan monks who wanted, some time ago, to purchase land there at a very high price. It was suspected that they had some old Buddhist records which told of the city of Taxila having been once there. If so, the Tibetan records are very well worth close examination, if they can be obtained.

CONVICT'S MARRIAGE.

An event reminiscent of an incident in a Melville melodrama has taken place at Versailles. It was the marriage of Mathieu Nollet who, a month ago, was condemned to twelve years' hard labour for complicity in the murder of M. Clerc. The bridegroom was brought to the registry office by two prison warders and securely handcuffed. His bride was waiting for him with her mother. She was very cheerful and optimistic. "My husband will be released on licence after serving six years," she said, "and I will earn my living till then, although at home everybody points their finger at me. Nothing frightens me; I have every confidence in my husband." A quarter of an hour later the ceremony was over, and two warders had signed the books as witness of the marriage. Then, having embraced his wife, Nollet was led away, handcuffed again, by the warders, and his wife dropped a few tears as he disappeared in the early morning mist.

WOMEN VOTE ON MEN'S FAULTS.

EGOTISM LEADS.

A French Magazine asked its women readers recently to vote on the seven worst faults of the modern young man, and published the replies. Egotism gets 10,014 votes, laziness and self-sufficiency run a deadheat with 7,400 votes, and fast living, gambling, intemperance, and abuse of sport vary from 6,400 to 5,000 votes. Foolishness comes last in the list.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette, due 5 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph.
Coronation Cinematograph.

TO-MOROW.

Miss Gauhar Jan's Concert, F. C. Institute, 9-30 p.m. Mahableshwar Races.
Open Air Entertainment in Aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association Building Fund, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY 12TH MAY.—
Mahableshwar Races.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. W. L. Graham has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in place of Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. James Peter Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S., whose resignation has been accepted.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. R. Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Advocate General with effect from the 9th June, until the return from leave of the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at Law.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. W. G. Clabby, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba. Mr. F. L. Clifford to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. W. Sloane until the date of relief by Mr. Clabby.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., Third Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for four months of the furlough granted to him.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. R. M. Phillips, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik; Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. D. Healy until the date of relief by Mr. Phillips.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 13th May to 21st June.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law:—Mr. Frank Oliveira, LL.B., to act as Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Mr. B. N. Athavle, LL.B., to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

to appoint Mr. Basil N. Lang, B.L., to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-Law.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. L. H. Spence retired:—Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., to be a First Grade Deputy Inspector General of Police; Mr. R. MacTier to be a Second Grade Deputy Inspector General of Police, continuing to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Mr. R. P. Lambert to be a First Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan to be a Second Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. O. C. G. Hayter to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. E. Priestley to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. C. Daniel to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. S. Holland to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. J. Butler to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Mr. N. V. Desai, Subordinate Judge, Olpad, to be Subordinate Judge, Vagra; Mr. C. M. Javeri, Subordinate Judge, Vagra, to be Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha; Mr. P. C. Desai, Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha, to be Subordinate Judge, Olpad.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted furlough for three months in addition to privilege leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Shaikh, First Assistant Professor, Bombay Veterinary College, as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent in the Civil Veterinary Department.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudeo Joshi, District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. G. A. Hiremath, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh; Mr. N. N. Sathe to act as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. K. V. Joshi until the date of relief by Mr. G. A. Hiremath; Mr. K. V. Joshi, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Starte to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Dodgson.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.E., to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., reverting.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 1st June 1913:—Miss Mabel Newland to be Lady Superintendent, Training College for women, and High School for Indian girls, Poona, vice Miss Mary Bhore, deceased; Miss F. L. McAfee to be Lady Superintendent, Training College for women, Dharwar, vice Miss Mabel Newland.

Bombay Light Horse.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, to be Honorary Colonel with effect from the 9th April.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, to be Honorary Colonel with affairs for four months and eight days.

The following appointments has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 1st May:—Meherban Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Navab of Savanur, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. F. L. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for fourmonths and eight days.

Mr. J. A. Cooper, Executive Engineer, on relief by Mr. V. M. Griffiths, is transferred to the Kanara District.

On relief by Mr. Cooper, Mr. A. B. deSouza, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Sholapur District.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

AMNESTY TRAVESTY.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "Darkest Russia" transmits the following passage from a letter from the Batoum prison, describing "the treatment of political offenders there after the Tsar's "amnesty" of March 6: "The chief warders here are allowed to do whatever they like with the prisoners whom they torture and even shoot. On their report the prison Governor condemns the prisoners, without any inquiry, to flogging, the punishment cell, and all kinds of privation, while there is no medical attendance whatever in the prison. For a whole week the cells were not heated, and for weeks broken window-panes have not been mended, in spite of the severe frosts. A bath is allowed once in two months, if at all. The food is loathsome, and consists of less than an ounce of meat in a cup of warm water, with underbaked bread.

"The prison shop, which was formerly open every day is now open only once a week. From outside nothing may be obtained but tea and sugar. In the prison shop one is only allowed to buy paper, on condition that every scrap used is submitted to the Governor, together with the rest of the paper purchased, under penalty of a week's punishment cell."

IS PNEUMONIA INFECTIOUS?

The declaration by Dr. Harris, the medical officer of health for Islington, that pneumonia is infectious is justified in a report just furnished by the medical officer for Bermondsey, who quotes the details of four fatal cases of pneumonia in a family.

First a woman died, on March 4. Next her mother, who had been nursing her, succumbed, on the 9th. On the 14th a sister who had been assisting in nursing the first case died. Then, on the 16th, a married sister of the first patient died. The house in which they lived has since been disinfected. The medical officer explains that the mother, who first caught the infection, had a weak chest, whilst the next two patients were probably rendered susceptible by want of proper rest whilst nursing the other patients.

The medical officer adds that pneumonia is caused by a micro-organism, and in the ordinary way is only slightly infectious; but, as in this family, the type seems from unknown causes to occasionally become virulent and spread to those in close contact with the patient.

CHILD FLUNG TO WOLVES.

A terrible story of a father's desperate act in throwing his child to the wolves is related by the Astrakhan correspondent of the Russian newspaper "Viedemosti."

A peasant named Grusneiloff accompanied by his wife and four-year old child, it is stated, was travelling by sleigh to Volchuni. Towards dusk when only a few miles from the town, he suddenly came on a pack of wolves.

Grusneiloff's wife, in her terror, suggested that he should appease the famished beasts by flinging them the child. This the man at first refused to do, but at length, however, seeing that the wolves were gaining on the sleigh, he flung the child into the road. His sacrifice was in vain, for the wolves, discarding the living bundle, flew to the attack with renewed fury, and at length dragged the peasant from the sleigh.

When the horses arrived in the town the woman, says the "Express" St. Petersburg correspondent, was found lying unconscious in the sleigh.

The child, which had not suffered the slightest injury, was found lying peacefully sleeping on the road.

In connection with this year's Army manœuvres, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams has been appointed chief compensation officer, and Captain G. H. Walford, Suffolk Regiment, secretary to the Military Manœuvres Commission. Both officers are now engaged in visiting landowners and tenants in the manœuvre area.

An Irishman was accused of stealing a cow, and ten witnesses were produced who swore to seeing him take it. Not to be outdone, he produced twenty witnesses who had not seen him do so, and was more than ever convinced there was no justice in Ireland when this evidence did not get him off.

THE GOSPEL OF EXERCISE.

Cult of Health and Beauty.

The use of drugs as a means for the preservation and acquisition of health is every day becoming more out of date. The concoctions of the chemist are being put aside in favour of the cultivation of correct breathing, the use of the bath and the practice of simple exercises which assist the healthy functioning of the various organs. Many systems embodying the application of these natural ways to health have been devised. One of the simplest—demanding no apparatus for its practice—is that developed by Lieutenant Muller.

Lieutenant Muller, of the Royal Danish Engineers (says a writer in the "Daily News and Leader"), having at one time suffered much from ill-health, evolved a system which has proved as healthful to a large number of other people as to the inventor.

"When I first began to study physical culture and personal hygiene," Lieutenant Muller explained, "it was with the object of rendering myself immune from the constant recurrence of ill-health in one form or another to which I previously was subject. For many years I made a close study of the ancient and modern, and after endless experiment I at last succeeded in evolving a series of simple body-movements, combined with a bath (cold or tepid) and self-massage (without any appliances), which my own experience, and that of many thousands of adherents of "My System," has proved to be sufficient to keep the entire physical organism in a state of normal and natural health and fitness.

"The basic principles upon which my system is founded differ materially from all other systems of physical culture in many important particulars.

BASIC PRINCIPLES.

"My aim has not been to show how one might develop enormous muscles or acquire great physical strength, but to devise a method of exercise suited to the requirements and opportunities of everyone. There is accordingly no waste of time or effort involved in the practice of the exercises. The entire series, including the bath, can be performed in 15 minutes when once thoroughly learnt.

"The primary object is to restore the vital organs to their normal efficiency and develop each muscle according to its need. In accomplishing this the exercises at the same time develop the body to a high degree of physical beauty.

"Moreover, the self-massage exercises, which, so far as I am aware, are unique, have a most beneficial effect on the skin of the entire body, making it soft and velvety in texture and of excellent colour, with an entire absence of blotchiness.

"My system consists of eight body exercises, followed by a bath, after which come ten rubbing exercises. There is nothing difficult or violent in any of these exercises, and they can be performed in varying degrees of mildness or severity according to one's physical ability."

"An essential point of the system," said Lieutenant Muller, "is that the exercises should be performed in fresh, pure air. Obviously it is impossible to derive benefit from breathing exercises if one simply fills the lungs with stale or impure air. Such a proceeding would, in fact, be positively harmful, because it would be the means of introducing into the lungs the very poisons which it is the object of the exercises to get rid of.

"The best time to exercise is in the morning before dressing. Failing this, the last thing before going to bed is a good time, especially as the exercise will tend to produce sound, dreamless slumber.

AIR AND SUN BATH.

"The rubbing exercises in particular should be performed without any clothes on and before an open window. There is not the slightest risk of chill or discomfort from cold, as the rubbing of the entire body promotes a healthy and delightful glow of natural warmth which replaces the artificial or 'bed-warmth' given over, the action of the air on the skin and body is essential in the extreme, and now that the weather is getting warmer there are opportunities for taking a sun bath—the value of which cannot be over-estimated. It is wise to use every possible opportunity for exposing the body, not forgetting the back, to the genial rays of the sun, and thus lay in a store of good health which will stand in good stead when the dark days of winter come.

"The rules for keeping well and strong are so simple and so easy to follow that it is astonishing how few people take the small amount of trouble necessary to observe them. Neglecting their ample opportunities for fresh air and exercise, the majority of people seem surprised when ill-health overtakes them, and then, instead of giving Nature a chance, they fly to drugs. Medicine has its uses, of course, but those who lead a rational life—which does not mean that they should be faddists or 'cranks'—have little or no need for pill or potion. All medicines may be divided into two classes—namely, stimulants and narcotics. The former spur the laggard organs to action, producing a sense of benefit which is merely temporary; while the latter create a false sense of improvement by deadening the nerves whose duty it is to communicate to the brain the fact that something is wrong in some part or other of the physical organism.

"The doctor will prescribe medicine for his patient. Yes, but he never attempts to effect a cure by its aid alone. He invariably prescribes exercise, fresh air, and perhaps change of diet as well.

THE MISTAKE OF CODDLING.

"If we wrap ourselves in woollen clothes and mufflers (making the body delicate), live and sleep in rooms with windows shut, and limit our exercise to the minimum required in our daily avocation, with perhaps an occasional walk, is it any wonder, that Nature at last rebels? Thus we become 'delicate,' and the beautiful body deteriorates into a gross caricature and becomes a prey to the attacks of all kinds of disease.

"The whole secret of health is to keep the internal organs 'fit' by rational exercise in fresh air and self-massage. Only by these means can one experience the full joy of living. If this care is rightly directed you will be able to avoid all the minor ills, such as indigestion, chills, and the innumerable ills of more serious nature which are liable to result from these, and in addition prevent your body from developing excessive fat on the one hand or becoming unduly emaciated on the other."

BEGIN IN SPRING.

Lieutenant Muller holds that the spring is an excellent time to commence exercises because at this time of the year most people experience a sense of lassitude due to the gradual accumulation in the system of poisons generated from the food eaten and from the stuffy air breathed owing to the bad ventilation of our houses during the winter months.

"My system or something of the kind is necessary to give symmetrical development and strengthen the inner organs and outer muscles of the body. This result is not accomplished by indulgence in any other form of sport—it would require an equal indulgence in every kind of sport. No one has time for this, and, moreover, it would tend to overstrain the physique. The value of sports and games consists, of course, in the exercise and the fresh air. By performing the few simple exercises of my system the body will keep more fit and in much better condition for the week-end sports and games, with less risk of strain or of feeling over-tired or stiff on Monday. It has been abundantly proved," he said, "that the shapes and proportions which render the body most serviceable in every possible respect are the most beautiful and harmonious. Real physical beauty can be attained and maintained only by scientific and rational exercise.

"Our exercise should produce a two-fold benefit—it should keep all the 'machinery' of the body in perfect working order and develop that gracefulness of curve and physique which is not merely a sign but an expression of ideal physical health. However gratifying the possession of physical beauty may be to men, to women it is much more—it is an absolute necessity because the future of the race depends primarily upon the fitness of the mothers."

Lieutenant Muller claims that both those who get plenty of fresh air and exercise and those who do not will benefit enormously in health and beauty by a few minutes' rational, scientific exercise daily on his system, which does not mean that it is necessary to purchase "exercisers" or any appliances whatever, or to undergo strenuous and troublesome gymnastics.

He has fully described the exercises in three books, "My System—Fifteen Minutes a Day for Health's Sake," "My System for Ladies," and "My System for Children," which have "caught on" tremendously: of "My System" alone nearly a million copies have been sold.

GRACEFUL EXERCISES.

The exercises are very simple. One is a legswinging exercise which makes the limbs slender and graceful and well founded. It is followed by other body-bending and arm swinging exercises combined with deep breathing to prevent "getting out of breath" and to keep the heart beats quiet.

Then there is a trunk twisting exercise, which is designed to tone up the internal organs, impart a classical shape to the waist, and ensure a good carriage, elasticity, suppleness, and gracefulness of the body. It is, moreover, in the more severe degrees, the best possible exercise for increasing the height.

Finally, there is a rubbing exercise in which the arms, chest, and shoulders are rubbed vigorously with the palms of the hands. This makes skinny arms plump and graceful, "salt-cellar" shoulders firm and round, and removes all roughness from the back of the upper arm and all wrinkles from the elbow.

WOMEN JUDGES.

COURT OF MORALS.

A "Morals Court" with five women judges is the latest legislative device for the welfare of girls employed in factories, shops, and offices in the State of Illinois.

A Bill establishing such a court has been prepared under the supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. O'Hara, who says: "The object of the court will be the protection of girl employees from unprincipled employers In the course of our investigations in Chicago we have received scores of letters from girl typists and factory girls telling how they have been led astray, by the men of their firms. These letters are not anonymous. We have now a list of more than 200 business and professional men in Chicago who have figured in the communications we have received as responsible for the downfall of employees.

"A State 'Morals Court' with women as judges will provide a remedy for this evil. Girls under present conditions are frequently accused of blackmail if they divulge their experiences. They will in future be able to communicate confidentially whatever they wish to the 'Morals Court.'" The judges, if the circumstances warrant, will use the information thus obtained to prosecute guilty employers or drive them from the community."

HOME DRY-CLEANING.

A reader having asked for the répetition of a dry-cleaning recipe given in a Woman's Domain article, it is now repeated:—

Take equal portions of powdered magnesia and powdered borax, and rub well and liberally into the soiled parts of the garment; fold and roll it together and leave for two days, then brush the powder out; if much soiled it may be necessary to repeat the process, but it seldom fails to effect the cleaning and will not injure the most delicate fabric or colour. When quite free of powder the garment may be slightly damped by folding with a damp cloth between, and ironed. One of the handy methylated spirit irons is invaluable for this sort of thing and soon saves the initial cost.

WITCH CAKES FOR LUCK.

SUPERSTITIONS THAT LINGER IN ENGLAND.

Quaint remedies for all manner of troubles and diseases declared by peasants in many parts of England to be most efficacious were described by Mr. E. Lovett in a fascinating lecture at a meeting of the Folk-Lore Society at the University College at Gower-street in mail week. Charms and amulets, relics of mediæval superstition, still exist, it appears, in many of those countries which are washed by the North Sea. They are, however, gradually dying out, but while they exist they provide a splendid field for research. Mr. Lovett brought with him about twenty or thirty neat little glass boxes, each of which contained an object about which a wonderful story could be told.

Old keys are regarded as powerful charms throughout East Anglia, and although Mr. Lovett offered 5s. for an example with a piece of white bone attached, which he saw in the keyhole of a barn, so great was the belief of the country people in its power that the rustic at once refused the offer. Great reverence is also felt for stones with holes in them. Round about Thetford they are hung by a piece of string to the cottage doors as a preventive against the visits of witches or the devil.

For cramp it is averred that the one satisfactory cure is the skin of an eel, while at Brandon, when one is afflicted with rheumatism, immediate recourse is had to the simple expedient of tying up a potato in a cloth and carrying it about in one's pocket.

The Norfolk peasants always regard pointed flints as thunderbolts. So consistent are the simple folks that they will often assure you that they picked them up red-hot. They carry flints and stone arrowheads about with them in the belief that this custom will prevent them from being struck by lightning.

Round about Flamborough Head "witch cakes" are to be met with in almost every cottage. These are circular shaped, with a hole in the middle, and with spikes projecting on all sides. If you hang one up in your cottage and once a year burn it and replace it with another you will have good luck, we are told. At Scarborough there lives an old fisherman who is supposed to possess a special faculty for curing rheumatism. He sells the "patient" a copper bangle and a copper ring. A special feature is that on the ends of the bangle there must be wedged two small-bore brass cartridge cases. The fishermen of Whitby have a special charm against drowning without which they would never venture out of port. It is a little hammer-shaped bone known as "Thor's hammer"—from the head of a sheep. In many parts toothache can apparently be cured by carrying a mole's foot, while in Sussex the same article will surely cure cramp! Two little hearts made of polished amber, with small holes pierced in them, are worn by fishermen in the North as a cure for rheumatism.

In Suffolk a girl always keeps the first tooth she loses—in some districts the milk tooth and in others the first "second tooth." When she marries and has a child she wraps the tooth up in a dainty little silk bag and suspends it from the infant's neck while teething. It is said to bring instant relief!

IRISH RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

A MEDLEY OF SECTS.

One of the most interesting sections of the voluminous general report on the Irish census of 1911, issued in mail week, is that relating to the religious professions of the people, says the "Daily Telegraph." No question on this subject figured on the British census paper, and in Ireland it was not made compulsory to give information. Only 2,379 persons, however, refused to state their religious belief.

As will be seen from the annexed table, nearly three-fourths of the total population of 4,390,219 were returned as Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopalians occupying the second place, and Presbyterians the third:

	Number.	Percentage of Population.
Roman Catholics	3,242,670	73.9
Protestant Episcopalians	576,611	13.1
Presbyterians	440,525	10.0
Methodists	62,382	1.4
All other denominations	65,652	1.5
Information refused	2,379	0.1
Total	4,390,219	100.0

Under the head of "all other denominations" are included no fewer than 301 separate religious beliefs, of which, however, only fourteen boast adherents in the proportion of more than one in 10,000 of the population. These are:

Congregationalists of Independents	9,370
Baptists	8,227
Unitarians	7,766
Reformed Presbyterians	5,328
Brethren	5,167
Jews	5,148
United Free Church of Scotland	3,112
Christian Brethren	2,653
Society of Friends	2,480
Christians	2,351
Plymouth Brethren	1,823
Salvation Army	1,675
Non-subscribing Presbyterians	1,497
Moravians, or United Brethren	1,303

The remainder form an extraordinary medley of sects, of which only seventeen claim more than 100 adherents. There are, for instance, 230 Seceders, 1,025 Seventh Day Adventists, 103 Pilgrims, 61 Latter Day Saints, 39 Exclusive Brethren, 37 Cooneyites, 35 Trinitarians, and 24 Mormons.

No fewer than ninety-two "sects" are each represented by but a single citizen; and there are forty specified "religious beliefs" which each boast two adherents: twenty-two which claim three; eighteen with four, twelve with five, ten with six, and eleven with seven adherents.

Roman Catholics form the large majority of the inhabitants of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and in Ulster also they are far more numerous than the members of any other body. Reduced to a basis of 1,000, the population of Ulster is composed as follows: Roman Catholics, 437; Protestant Episcopalians, 232; Presbyterians, 266; Methodists, 31; and "all other denominations," 34.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ICED SAGO SOUP.
FILLETS OF FISH A LA CONTI.
GLAZED FILLETS OF MUTTON.
VOL AU VENT OF PIGEON WITH GREEN PEA PUREE.
SARDINE RAMAKINS.
BUTTERED ORANGE JUICE.

Bones An. 1. Fish As. 8. Mutton As. 6. 2 Pigeons As. 10. Potatoes An. 1. Vegetable As. 2. Orange and limes As. 8. Eggs As. 6. Odds and ends As. 2. Total—2-12-0.

ICED SAGO SOUP.

Pluck the leaves from three bunches of water-cress and throw them into a pan of boiling water; let them stay 1 minute only, when remove and chop them finely and put them with ½ a tablespoonful of butter into a pan and stir over a slow fire for a few moments. Add sufficient water to make the soup and as many level tablespoonfuls of crushed sago as there are guests, with pepper and salt to taste, and cook until the sago is quite jellied. Beat the yolk of an egg, add to it a lump of butter, and half a teacupful of Ideal Milk; add the hot soup to this slowly or it will curdle. When mixed set aside to cool, ice and serve.

FILLETS OF FISH A LA CONTI.

Cut the fish into neat fillets and fry in butter, salt, pepper and the juice of 2 limes; when brown on both sides remove, and add to the butter some sliced olive or mushrooms and reduce, adding a little more butter if necessary until it is all well browned. Lay the fish on thin toast on a hot dish and pour the butter over it.

GLAZED FILLETS OF MUTTON.

Boil some strong stock made from an anna's worth of bones until it is reduced to a glaze. If you started with a seer of water it should reduce to a teacupful. Add a slice of bacon and the mutton freed from gristle and skin and neatly filleted; cover the pan and simmer for 12 minutes when the fillets should be glazed. This requires care and a slow fire but is easy and worth the trouble. The gravy can be thinned down a little and flavoured with any good sauce and poured round the fillets, not over.

VOL AU VENT OF PIGEON WITH GREEN PEA PUREE.

Braise the pigeons and remove the meat in small pieces. Cook a tin of peas in a jar in the oven with mint, lettuce, pepper, salt, sugar and butter, and rub them through a sieve. From the bones of the pigeons make enough stock to make the gravy, which thicken with flour and butter fried together until a rich brown. Make a Vol au Vent case in the usual way and put into it the pigeon added to the gravy which should be nicely flavoured, round the puree of peas which pile first in the centre of the case. Put on the cover and heat well in the oven.

SARDINE RAMAKINS.

Bone and pound some sardines with a tablespoonful of Ideal Milk or cream, Anchovy sauce, Tobasco sauce, pepper, one olive, a dash of lime peel and ½ a tablespoonful of liquid butter. Put the mixture in little china or paper cases, sprinkle breadcrumbs over the top and heat in the oven.

BUTTERED ORANGE JUICE.

Mix the juice of 9 oranges and the juice of 2 limes with 3 tablespoonfuls of rose water, and add it to the whites of 3, and the yolks of 6 eggs that have been beaten separately. Strain this on to ½lb of loaf sugar rubbed on the rind peel and pounded, put it in an enamel or lined pan; stir over a gentle fire till it begins to thicken, then add a dessertspoonful of butter and stir until it is well mixed. Pour into a flat dish and serve cold.

The War Office have granted an increase of wages to the artificers and labourers engaged at Portsmouth gunwharf, and it is hoped that this will prove a precedent for the Admiralty conceding the dockyardmen's united demand. Overtime will be paid for in the gunwharf at the rate of time and a quarter for the first two hours, and time and a half for any further period in one day.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XII.

CONCERNING SOME HOME TRUTHS.

The unexpected return of Squire Holt that night was due to the fact that Mr. Merridew's house at Marthampton turned out to be still in the hands of the builders and decorators. He was having considerable alterations made, but had imagined that these were sufficiently far advanced to enable him and his friend to spend a night there—but this turned out to be absolutely impossible. A telegram had been sent to him explaining this, but he had left London in his car before the message was delivered.

However, it really didn't matter very much. There was the car, and a drive back to Chalton Coombe by moonlight promised to be a pleasant experience for the Squire. So Mr. Merridew pointed out, and his friend had only offered a feeble contradiction.

For, truth to tell, John Holt enjoyed the new sensation of his drive to Marthampton. "An infernal motor-car" did not seem so much a thing of evil when you were riding inside it. But of course it would not do to admit the fact all at once, so the Squire still spoke of his dislike for the new method of locomotion, though it was in the minor key, nor did he veto Mr. Merridew's suggestion that they could spend the night at Chalton and go to the races again the following day.

They had a comfortable dinner at the Marthampton Hotel and started for home soon after eight. So it happened that they came upon the scene of the village protest meeting just as it was about to break up in confusion. And, as Launcelot's ill-luck would have it, his was the first face upon which the Squire set his eyes.

Furthermore, his condition, as he stood there supported on either side by Dr. Hornby and the gamekeeper, was painfully apparent. Well might Hornby swear under his breath, for how was he going to explain his part in the proceedings to the choleric Squire? "I allowed your son to get drunk because I thought that, sober, he might have made an even bigger fool of himself"—that was the case concisely stated, but who would believe it? "I meant to have smuggled him off home to bed in the hope that he wouldn't be found out"—that was the simple fact, but what would the Squire have to say to it?

"Oh, damn it all!" muttered Hornby, "I feel just like a schoolboy found out by the headmaster in a schoolboy crime. And I suppose I shall get the sack as a punishment."

He felt sore because he had worked up a reasonable little practice, but he knew that he would not be able to stand out against the opposition of Squire Holt if the latter chose to regard him with active disfavour.

The car came to a halt and the Squire leapt out. "What is the meaning of this, Launcelot?" he enquired, taking no notice whatever of his son's companions.

But Launcelot could make no reply. He only stared vacantly and his lips moved without any sound escaping them. Hornby attempted to speak, but he was roughly interrupted.

"Thank you—I don't need telling that my son is drunk, and I can see for myself how he chooses his companions. I will hear his own explanation when he's in a condition to give it."

Dr. Hornby was indignant, but silenced. Not so, however, the gamekeeper who was conscious of his staunch loyalty to his late master.

"They're saying, Squire," he declared, "that it's them James's who've made Master Launcelot drunk so's he might speak for them. They've been holding a sort 'er meeting outside the 'Wheatsheaf,' but it ain't done them a power of good—especially after Master Launcelot stood up. It's them that done it."

The Squire shrugged his shoulders impatiently. He regarded any sort of "meeting" conducted by the people with the greatest disfavour. According to his ideas the working class had no right to have "views" of any sort, while to ventilate them was nothing short of a crime.

He glanced round angrily, taking in the whole scene, conscious, however, that he had no power to interfere, even had the meeting been still in full swing. As it was, the contesting elements had for the most part broken up and were settling their differences in more peaceful fashion round the door of the "Wheatsheaf" bar. Robinson, the village policeman, who had arrived when all fear of a disturbance was at an end, was parading the road in front of the inn with a dignified demeanour, as though he were assured that his presence alone was sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

"The Doctor and I were looking after Master Launcelot, Squire. You can't be after blamin' us. It's the James's what have done the mischief."

The keeper repeated the statement, doubtless believing it to be true and Dr. Hornby did not think fit to contradict him. Between them they helped Launcelot into the car, where he collapsed against the cushions opposite to Mr. Merridew in a helpless, half comatose condition. The Squire, who was only with the greatest difficulty keeping an outburst of wrath in check, was about to follow when he was arrested by a hand laid upon his arm. He turned to face a girl whom he recognised at once as Ida James.

"What the——" he began, the colour rushing to his cheeks.

"Pardon me," she interrupted with the utmost calm. "I chanced to overhear what this man said just now." She made a slight gesture with her hand in the direction of the keeper. "It's a lie! Neither my father nor my brother nor I had anything to do with making your son drunk, nor did we know that he proposed to speak in our favour to-night. Of course we welcomed him when we saw him, for at first we didn't guess that there was anything wrong, and we were already acquainted with his sentiments."

She stood up, a slim, pale-faced girl, and there was something more than a trifle theatrical about her attitude, for her platform training had taught her the proper pose to assume before any given circumstances of opposition—and this was not the first time that she had faced an angry man and argued him out of court.

The majesty of the Squire's position had no terror for her. She believed most devoutly in the principles she professed. She was merely the daughter of a vulgar, semi-educated professional agitator, a man who had found that a "gift of the gab" may be made to pay and who cared less for his doctrines than for the profit he could derive from them. But Ida James believed in her father. She had accepted his extravagant statements as true and she was prepared, if necessary to suffer for her faith. In her was the real spirit of the Nihilist or the Militant Anarchist, and had she been trained to the methods of either of these, she would have thrown a bomb, or fired a train of dynamite without turning a hair. As it was, however, such violent methods had never entered into her calculations.

She had managed to place herself between the car and the Squire, obstructing his passage, and she had taken up this position so quietly that he had hardly realised she stood in his way until she ceased speaking.

"I'm not going to discuss this matter with you, madam!" he blustered. "Kindly allow me to pass!"

"In a minute, Squire Holt," she said calmly, "but you must listen to a few words from me first. I'm a woman and you can't treat me as you have treated my father." She glanced quickly to the right and left to see if she were collecting an audience, for the "Wheatsheaf" was closing its doors by now, and she raised her voice a little, though it never lost that soft, persuasive modulation that was peculiar to it even when her actual utterance was of the most fiery description.

And upon this occasion she let herself go. Squire Holt, who would very soon have put an end to the scene had he had a man for an opponent, was non-plussed and taken aback. He could not lay violent hands upon Miss James, nor in the presence of a small, but gradually increasing audience—among whom were certain of his own tenantry—could he run away from her. As for meeting her in argument that was utterly beyond his power. Had Robinson, the policeman, been available Mr. Holt would have called upon him to remove this obstructing female, but Robinson, having fulfilled his duty, wholly to his own satisfaction, had already taken himself off.

And so that night Squire Holt, in the space of a few minutes, was shown himself as others sawhim. Ida James did not plead for grace as her father had done—she knew that there was nothing to be gained by so doing—but she carried the war direct into the enemy's camp. Her attack was sheerly personal, highly offensive, and, as may be imagined, it availed her nothing, for Mr. Holt was as convinced of rectitude in his own particular sphere as she in hers.

"The time will come," she declaimed, "when every man will possess his fair share of the land, and there will be no despot to say him 'yea' or 'nay,' or to cast him out from what is lawfully his. And as for you, Squire Holt, your punishment will be upon your own head, and it will be administered at the hands of your son—your son who has seen the light, who is one of us—a socialist, even though he be the heir to Chalton Coombe."

She spoke according to the teaching of her school, and it did not affect her outcry in the least that he "who had seen the light" was not, at the moment of speaking, in a position to see anything whatever, for he was lying back against the cushions of the motor car, his mouth open, breathing heavily in a drunken sleep.

But to the Squire the speech came as an astounding, an abominable revelation. He could not believe it true. His son, his heir, a professed socialist! He was quite aware that Launcelot had now and then advanced peculiar views—views such as were wholly out of keeping with Holt traditions—but that was a different thing to being a socialist in very fact. The Squire had simply swept aside, after his usual despotic manner, the pronouncement of any opinions that were contrary to his own—and, to his mind, that was the end of them. But now he was to be told by this shameless hussy that Launcelot, his first-born son, desired nothing better than to break up the estate he was heir to—that he was an upholder of socialism—a term which, to the Squire, meant something on a par with high treason, and which ought to be punished with the same severity.

"It's a lie, girl," he exclaimed. "My son has no part with you or the rotten set you belong to. Come, stand aside. I've heard enough, and God alone knows why I've listened to you so long."

He advanced upon her with a threatening attitude, and Ida, having had her say, stepped quietly aside as though she had never had any intention of standing in the Squire's path.

"Ask your son to-morrow," she cried derisively, "and if he's a true man, as I think he is, he'll corroborate every word I've spoken. He'll tell you what he thinks of the rights of property, he'll tell you what he would have said to-night in the hearing of all your tenants if he had been allowed to—for, mark my words, Squire Holt, your son was made drunk not that he should speak but that he should be prevented from speaking."

She glanced derisively at Dr. Hornby who, with the keeper and a few others of the villagers—those who had no fear of consequences to themselves from the Squire's wrath—had been silent witnesses of the whole scene.

"You needn't take the trouble to deny it. Doctor," she ejaculated with calm defiance; "they're all talking about it at the "Wheatsheaf." Mr. Small has been retailing the story as an excellent joke."

Dr. Hornby went red to his ears, but the effect of this revelation turned out to be all in his favour. The Squire faced him sharply.

"Is it true what she says, Doctor?"

Hornby hunched his high shoulders. "In the main it is, Squire. He'd made up his mind to speak and he was getting up his courage by drinking. It was a choice of two evils. I thought if he was really drunk I could get him quietly home and save him from making a fool of himself in public. I meant to do him a good turn. I'm sorry I failed." The Squire extended his big hand. "Thank you," he said. "I see how it was. You meant well." He glanced angrily at the huddled figure of his son. "But you can't prevent a fool from playing the fool," he added bitterly.

Here Ida once more presumed to intervene. "You have no right to insult your son," she said with rising spirit. "Must every man be a fool who holds views contrary to your own? Don't we English make a boast of our liberty of conscience and liberty of speech? Mr. Launcelot is a brave man because he was ready to take up the defence of those whom you have oppressed, and it was a wicked thing, a cruel thing, to make him drunk to abase him in his own eyes and in the eyes of those who should respect him. I cry shame upon you, Dr. Hornby—and shame upon you, too, Squire Holt—shame a hundredfold—because you prefer to see your son—as he is—rather than that he should have spoken freely what his heart indicated that he should speak."

Ida had quite lost the stilted manner of the platform speaker as she poured out this tirade. She spoke now with real eloquence and genuine womanly feeling. There were tears collecting in her large black eyes.

She clasped her hands together. "Oh, if you knew," she muttered, her voice sinking almost to a whisper, "what it is to see a man—any man—whom one admires and respects, in—in such a state, his manhood disgraced! Doesn't it hurt you as it hurts me? But it wasn't his fault——"

She turned away shuddering, for her eyes had unconsciously been drawn to the ignominious figure of Launcelot in the car. His head had slipped down a little and at that moment Mr. Merridew was engaged in arranging another cushion behind it.

And Ida was thinking of Launcelot as she had seen him that afternoon handsome, alert, pulsing with an ardour of life which, in itself, was sufficient account for the rebellion in his heart. And since she had but little power of penetration Ida had taken that rebellion more seriously than she need have done, and to her mind the good-looking young Squire had immediately sprung into the position of a hero, and all her senses had quivered responsive when he had looked deeply into her eyes—how he had looked deeply into her eyes—how well she remembered it!—and vowed that however ill his father might behave to her—and hers in parenthesis—he himself would always remain her friend. He had bent down so closely to her that for a moment she had imagined he was going to kiss her—well, had they not known each other almost since they were children? She was quite sorry that the kiss had not been given—she would not have resented it.

And now? She had only spoken the truth when she expressed her horror of drunkenness. She had been brought up in a strictly "teetotal" family—Peter James did not understand moderation in any form. And so the sudden revelation of Launcelot's drunkenness had stung her to the quick, and in protesting against it she had unconsciously thrown off the trammels of her platform manner and shown herself the woman.

So much so, indeed, that for a moment a sharp suspicion shot through the Squire's brain. He gripped the girl roughly by the arm and gazed down into her eyes

"You seem very concerned about my son—apart from your damned interference in his affairs—and mine. I suppose he hasn't been making love to you by any chance?"

Ida panted in indignation at the question and also because she was conscious of having revealed herself too freely. "No, he has not. How dare you ask me that?" She shook his hand from her arm. "And how dare you touch me?" she quivered wrathfully.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

The annual miniature rifle shooting competition for the shield presented by the King, to be competed for by members of cadet units officially recognised by the county associations, will take place on June 3.

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